

American Note is Condemned by the People of Germany

Will Not Sanction The Abridgement of Submarine Policy Ever For Sake of American Friendship

FIRST SURPRISE, AND THEN INDIGNATION

BULLETIN 2:30 P. M.
London, July 26.—The American owned Steamship Leeward was torpedoed and sunk off Kirkwall shortly after daylight today. Dispatches from Kirkwall state that the crew, a considerable number of which are Americans, and Captain Deip, were landed in their own boat. Dispatches did not state whether warning was given to the boat before the attack.

FLYING AMERICAN FLAG
(By United Press)
New York, July 26.—The freight steamer Leeward was flying the American flag when she was sunk. This statement was made today by J. H. Bull and company, agents for the ship. She was bound for Belfast to discharge a cargo of flax and to take on oil for fuel.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Berlin via the Hague, July 26.—The German people are very decided in their approval of the editorial utterances of the press in condemning the latest American note. I have learned of this from extensive conversation with representative men in all walks of life since the text of the note was published here yesterday morning.

The first feeling among the Germans is one of surprise—surprise that America has failed to grasp the German's true intent and surprised at the high phrasing of the American note.

There was a feeling of indignation over the statement that any other submarine attack resulting in the loss of American lives will be considered "incalculably unfriendly."

The German people will not sanction any abridgement of the submarine policy however much they desire the friendship of America. Official circles fully realize the possibility that Americans aboard British war munitions carriers may be victims of submarine attacks.

Despite the air of finality about the latest communication from Washington, political circles here believe that negotiations are not at an end. Sentiment favored a reply to America, friendly phrased, but reasserting the German view point.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS PLANNING OVATION FOR LIBERTY BELL

Party Goes by Automobiles to Grampian Tomorrow Morning As Escort

Many Machines Loaned by Clearfield—There Are Invited—Delegation From Osceola Will Come Here to Attend Meeting.

Clearfield's welcome to the Woman's Liberty Bell party, which arrives here tomorrow from DuBois, Luthersburg, Grampian and Curwensville, will begin when a representative party of local suffragists and their friends greet the bell and the ladies who accompany it at Grampian at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

Headed by Mrs. Warren Partridge, chairman of the local equal suffrage association, the Clearfield delegation will leave in automobiles from the court house at 2:15 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Twenty machines have been placed at the disposal of the association and they will be filled with members and their friends who will act as escort to the bell party from Grampian. Another automobile party will join the Clearfield party at Curwensville for the trip to Grampian.

It is expected that there will be a number of machines in the party leaving Clearfield the owners of which have not yet signified their intention of going. Mrs. Partridge would be glad to be notified if the owners of

One Year of The Great War, as Told By Correspondents on The Ground in Germany, France and England Today

First of Remarkable Series of Articles Dealing With All Possible Phases of The Titanic Struggle For World Mastery Which is Prostrating Europe

UNITED PRESS CONTRIBUTES MASTERLY SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Few contributions to the literature of the present war have dealt so comprehensively with the living facts of the struggle as do the articles comprising the series which begins today and will run through the week. This summary is the work of the European chiefs of the United Press staff, whose cable reports are familiar to all readers of The Progress. Without abstractions, and based upon actual conditions as they are seen, without bias, as far as may be when men live and write under the influence of action in which they are no inconspicuous part, and singularly free from individual expression except from men who are in position to speak from knowledge, this series without doubt will be recognized as the first authoritative summary of European conditions written since the outbreak of war.

AS SEEN IN GERMANY.	AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.	AS SEEN IN FRANCE.
BY CARL W. ACKERMAN. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) (First Article) Berlin, July 26.—Germany looks back upon her accomplishments of the year of the war with satisfaction. The Germans believe the events of the past twelve months have demonstrated to the world that the Teutons are the mightiest race of all history. No other country could have withstood the combination of world powers Germany has kept at bay since last August, declare the Germans, and no other country has ever so deeply stirred the imagination of the world. Germany has won her claim to a place in the Sun. The German empire has added brilliant chapters to the history of Teutonic might begun under the Hohenzollerns of the Kingdom of Prussia. The Kaiser himself has earned for himself the title of William the Great, which posterity surely will bestow upon him. These are the dominant beliefs of the German people at the close of the first year of the world. Germany has shown up the world in all its littleness, and all its boasts of false greatness. Only the Germans themselves have withstood the test of blood and iron for only the Germans have gained victories during the past fateful twelve months. Germany believes she has changed the whole future course of history. German influence upon the future of civilization for generations to come will be far beyond the influence of any other nation. Germany will not dominate the world by her armed might, but by her virtues which have given to her a greater capacity for organization and discipline than all the rest of Europe combined possesses. When the Germans look back to last August and recall the threats that then were being made against them, and the penalties that were imposed by England, France and Prussia in advance of the trial by battle, the nation laughs. The world didn't understand Germany last summer. It is beginning to learn now that the Hohenzollern empire has progressed during the years since the Franco-Prussian war in ways unsuspected by the rest of mankind. There is nothing in the German of today that was not put there by the discipline and study that the world knows under the name of Teutonic Kultur. The increasing respect paid to German Kultur is not of the least victories the Germans declare they have won for themselves during the past year. Nothing came as a greater shock to the Germans last year than the way in which their Kultur was everywhere derided. The comments passed upon Germany for her strong belief in her own destiny, as represented by her Kultur caused more resentment than anything else that happened in the early days of the war. The German indignation at last changed to contempt as the idea grew that the world laughed at Teutonic Kultur because the world had been left so far behind by German progress as to be unable to understand the German point of view. This opinion has grown as Germany has shown her ability to thrive on misfortunes, and to rise to heights of attainment capable of meeting every new task imposed upon the nation. Each new victory on the battlefield and in departments of internal organization has been regarded as one more proof that the Germans really are the world's super-men. German Kultur is now firmly believed to have conquered all opposition and to have established its pre-eminence among adverse conditions such as never before have had to be encountered by the aspirations of any nation in all history. Germany has shown no spirit in the past of revolt against her form of government. Democracy and absolutism have been in combination against	BY ED L. KEEN (First Article) (United Press Staff Correspondent.) London, July 26.—England's greatest victory in this year-old war was won before the war started. Forty or fifty years from now—the Germans willing—when the British desire to honor the heroes of the great war, they doubtless will erect imposing statues of Sir John French, Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir John Jellicoe, Sir Frederick Sturdee and Admiral John de Robeck. They may even include Lord Kitchener, although if a popular vote were taken at the present time, it is hardly likely the verdict in Kitchener's favor would be unanimous. But if the English nation should fail to recognize in this distribution of awards a certain blond, blue-eyed young statesman of dandified mien and lispng voice, who by the fortunes of politics happened to be the First Lord of the Admiralty in the summer of 1914, it will demonstrate that other forms of government besides republics are ungrateful. "Britannia rules the waves" today because of Winston Churchill. To his foresight, imagination and nerve is due the fact that when the War Lord threw down his gauntlet, the British fleet was ready. England's command of the seas was assured before Kaiser Wilhelm began scattering war declarations through the chancelleries of Europe. Perhaps Churchill knew. Anyhow, most of his colleagues in the cabinet didn't believe him. He acted in spite of them. His resignation lay on the table, to be taken up if events should prove that he was wrong. Early in July the grand fleet had assembled off the south coast of England for its annual play at war. The maneuvers followed their usual course and under all rules, the fleet should have been scattered a week before July 28, the day Austria declared war against Serbia. The next day—three days before Germany declared war against Russia, five days before she declared war against France and nearly a week before England officially entered the fray—Churchill converted the prolonged maneuvers into the real thing. On the night of July 29, there was flashed through newspaper offices in London the brief announcement, "The British fleet has left Portland under sealed orders." Where it went, the writer didn't know then, he doesn't know now—and if he did, he wouldn't dare tell. It isn't necessary to know. The results are sufficient. The main fleet kept together, with superior force ready to meet the Germans should they come out without previously notifying Great Britain of their intention, with scouts thrown out toward the German coast to watch for them, and patrols to guard the coast of England. One Year of The Great War. There may be some doubt about England's assistance to the allies upon the land. There can be no question of her services upon the water. Her losses have been heavy both in ships and men, but not incommensurate with the advantages gained for her allies as well as herself by remaining "mistress of the seas." Beside bottling up the German grand fleet—the one outstanding achievement of the entire war—England speedily swept the German mercantile marine from the oceans, destroyed Van Oep's roving squadron put out of business the German commerce raiders, and provided safe conveyance not only to her troops and their supplies across the channel, but to millions of dollars worth of arms and ammunition for both her allies and herself across the Atlantic. Germany's war of attrition, conducted by means of submarines, can never overcome these results. And it is not detracting from the praise due Admiral Sturdee and his men for their wonderful work in hunting down and de-	BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) (First Article) Paris, July 26.—"The great world-war is one year old this week. What has France accomplished?" I put this question to M. Jean Cruppi, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and of the Foreign Relations Commission, a man physically not very unlike Theodore Roosevelt. He replied: "France accomplished the defeat of the Germans in the Battle of the Marne; she stopped the German drive for Calais and the sea; she has kept Germany nailed to the spot for ten long months, steadily reducing her by attrition; she has done many other big things but the greatest of all was the dropping of the internal differences, her unification of all classes with one great, fixed purpose in view: victory." "Yes," he continued earnestly, "our word 'union' means something more than the harmony of our people; there is something of the sacred in it. This sacred union will last. France is as one man with one idea; final success, cost what it may! The war, no doubt, will be long but the courage and patience of our people will be equal to the task of seeing it through." In short perhaps the greatest accomplishment to France's credit in the last twelve months is that she has found herself. To appreciate fully M. Cruppi's words one has but to glance back at the France of the years just preceding the war; France, the antithesis of Germany where collectively is the national passion; France, the nation of individual workers and thinkers where no two people could be expected to agree on any subject. In the Chamber of Deputies there are a score or more parties instead of two or three as is the case in the United States. The Dreyfus affair split the nation into two hostile camps and each camp into others with varying opinions. The Caillaux case to some extent did the same thing. All manner of pessimistic talk was heard on cafe terraces and even in drawing rooms. A sad fate was in store for the land. Surely a revolution was coming. Another restoration was on the way, some said, while others declared a second commune could not be averted. Treason, it seemed, was on all sides and in high places; among political leaders, so it was intimated, one was as bad as another, or worse if this were possible which it was not. The theatre gave the impression that even French home life was rotten. The things one saw and heard in Paris gave one a rather gloomy feeling—that is if he believed all he saw and heard. One got the idea that patriotism was a lost emotion in France. Some said the revolutionaries had the upper hand among the Socialists and that the Socialists were running things. Labor, they said, had ruling capital, and labor and Socialists, by their general strike doctrine, had their hands at the throat of the nation. The Gustave Hervé were the real masters of the land, and Gustave Hervé, you remember, editor of the Social War, spent a time in prison because he advocated a general strike, or rebellion, among the soldiers in event France should go to war with another nation. In short the world, too busy to go below the surface of things, considered France too highly educated. The individual had too much sense, too much imagination. He could talk but he could not fight. Should a foreign power jump on France, Frenchmen would argue among themselves what ought to be done, each man advocating something different, while French troops would rebel and may be shoot down their own officers. Germany undoubtedly had some such idea. She expected to find France unprepared and French opinion divided, a great national schism.

1080 Is Probable Death List of The Steamer Eastland

Seamen's Union Official Says Report Federal Inspection System Is to Be Blamed For Horror

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BEGIN INQUIRY

SECOND LUNCHEON PROMISES TO BE STRIKING SUCCESS

Committee Preparing for Attendance of Second Business Men's Luncheon

Help, If You Can, by Telephoning Your Reservations for Seats to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, or to the Chairman of the Luncheon Committee.

"The Citizen and the Chamber of Commerce" is the subject chosen by Edward L. McColgan, secretary of the Harrisburg chamber of commerce, for his address before the business men of Clearfield at the monthly luncheon to be held at the Dimebank next Thursday at 12:30 o'clock.

Mr. McColgan is a stranger to Clearfield, but no stranger to the subject he has chosen for his address. He numbered many years of successful chamber of commerce administration among those which he has devoted to commercial boosting and city building, and he will approach his subject with the confidence born of training and experience.

Preparations are to be made this month to accommodate 250 guests at the luncheon. This will be an increase of nearly 100 over the attendance at the last affair, but it is believed that every one of the 250 members of the chamber will be present if it is possible for them to be, and a considerable sprinkling of non-members, to whom the luncheon committee extends a special invitation. The price of the luncheon will be the same as that charged for the last one, 35 cents, and there will be no change in the hour, 12:30 to 1:30.

Because of the prospective large attendance, the committee will appreciate the cooperation, especially of members of the chamber, in telephoning their reservations to the secretary or to O. Bruce Porter, chairman of the committee, before noon on Wednesday. This will insure adequate and speedy service, and prevent a last hour rush which may upset the calculations of the committee and the caterer. An effort will be made to see personally every one who might attend the affair, but if you are not seen the committee especially requests that you assist in the arrangements by making known your requirements in the matter of reservations.

MRS. A. H. GUELICH

Mrs. A. H. Guelich, who has been critically ill since early last winter died at her home on Turnpike avenue on her birthday Saturday July 24, at 11 o'clock aged 67 years. Mrs. Guelich has been under the doctors care since early last January with a complicated disease of the throat.

Mrs. Guelich is survived by her husband A. H. Guelich, G. P. Wood, a brother, of Mont Rose, Colorado, and her sister Mrs. Victor Hannon, of Sullivan county and by her two sons Lloyd H. of Butler and Earl and one daughter, Miss Marion, both at home.

The funeral will be held from the Guelich residence on Turnpike avenue Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. Interment will take place in Hill Crest cemetery.

PAY VISIT TO FOREST RESORTS ON BICYCLES

A party of young men took a bicycle trip yesterday and visited the Crystal Springs hunting camp, the state forest nursery and the state house. They left in the morning and had their dinner on the road. The party was composed of William Aggar, Raymond Boyce, Russell Bratton, Willard Chase, David Cooper, Luther Hubler and Powell Hunchbarger.

(BY UNITED PRESS)
Chicago, July 26.—The two questions today of how many questions their lives and where to lay the blame for the Eastland disaster, and the single issue of how many aboard.

Officers of the Indiana Transportation company which chartered the Eastland, reiterated their claim that the boat's capacity of 1000 exceeded the crew of 72, was exceeded. With these figures the recovery of 815 bodies was 1284 not accounted for. The boat saved 1,000, perhaps more, leaves 264 missing, making a total of dead and missing, 1,000, of which conservative figures. Officials still insist the death toll reach 1800.

Victor A. Olander, secretary of seamen's union, who has been trying for years to have the government clean up the the inspection vice in the great lakes, making direct charge that boats have sunk by the score with a loss of lives because the federal inspection service was "rotten." "The U. S. States inspection service is responsible for this disaster," said.

State Attorney Hayne declared he had much evidence to show the Eastland was anything but a worthy boat. After questioning several witnesses today, Federal Attorney Clyne and Judge Hayne decided that it would be best to open their grand jury investigation on Thursday. This will give all servers ample time to hear all of the 60 men whose names have been drawn as a panel.

INVESTIGATION BEGINS

(By United Press)
Chicago, July 26.—Chicago took first step toward fixing the responsibility for the Eastland disaster after noon today. At that time attorney Hayne called before the grand jury Charles H. Weston of Detroit, supervising inspector of the 8th district federal inspecting vice, who issued the license that got the Eastland owners permission to carry so many passengers.

CHICAGO OPENS FUNDS

(By United Press)
Chicago, July 26.—This city opened its heart and its purse today for relief fund for the survivors of the Eastland. Three hundred dollars has been given the Chicago branch of the Red Cross which act as distributing agents. Health commissioner John Robert in charge of the relief work. He said there are a number of other committees.

The needed funds were, mainly large contributions from business, department store owners and employers. The newspapers have taken up work and are making appeals for funds.

President Harry Thompson of Western Electric company who is here from New York immediately announced that his company was donating \$100,000 at the disposal of the committee.

BOYS KILL RATTLESNAKE

Rowland and Frederick while on their way to Crystal Springs hunting camp yesterday ran over a big rattlesnake on this side of the bridge. The snake had its head under a bridge drinking. The boys killed it with little difficulty. It had a yellow and a button and was about 4 feet long and a half feet high.

TODAY'S ODDEST STORY

(By United Press)
St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—When the city council was considering a woman asking that certain be placed under the ban. The woman she assigned was that certain her neighborhood were so noisy that they ate up the neighbors who could not tolerate the noise. The worms which were eating all the leaves of the trees. The council decided to listen to the woman.

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MONDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1915

A FEW FIGURES

The last month has brought forward increasingly definite information as to the cost of the war—in men, in munitions and in the increased cost of foodstuffs. A few of the most startling figures may be listed as follows:

Premier Smith announced in June that Great Britain's expenditure during the next three months would be not less than \$15,000,000 daily.

The total cost of the war per day—to all combatants—is about \$50,000,000. An amount equal in value to the agricultural lands of America, or to the assets of the Russian empire, has been expended so far upon the conflict.

The British national debt has more than doubled in one year. Its increase of \$4,000,000,000 represents an advance of 113 per cent. over last year.

The increase in the price of foodstuffs in England is about 43 per cent. Meat has advanced 40 per cent. and 25 per cent.

According to a writer in the Westminster Gazette the increase in food prices in Germany is as follows:

Bread and meat show an increase ranging from 10 per cent. down to 10 per cent. Potatoes show an increase of 180 per cent.; peas, 200 per cent.; lentils, 174 per cent.; beans, 152 per cent. One must, of course, allow for exaggeration; but from various authoritative statements it seems clear that food in Berlin is 55 per cent. more than it was in the spring of 1914.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEW

The difficulty of the position in which the newspapers printed in German in this country now find themselves, need no to be underestimated. Their dismay at the increasing tension between Germany and the United States is quite natural and their sympathy with Germany is not altogether unpardonable. But the duty laid upon them not to say anything to increase the tension is all the more obvious. Some of the comments from this source upon the note reveal an appreciation of the fact. The New York Staats-Zeitung, for example, soothes itself with the assumption that the warning to Germany was meant equally for England. But its namesake of Chicago is far less temperate. It declares that Germany will never submit to our demands, and says that the note is "unworthy of the republic." The prophecy may or may not be true; it was not a happy time to make it. The opinion is unquestionably wrong, and it reveals a temper that should not be exhibited by German-Americans at any time. No citizen of the United States, whatever his birth, is exempt from the duty of loyalty at a crisis like this.—Public Ledger.

AN UNBLUSHING FALSEHOOD

The American Independence union, a "neutral" organization of which Mr. Bartholdt seems to be the active head, declares that British agents are buying editorial space in American newspapers for the dissemination of pro-British opinions. The charge is not new; it might be pardoned or at least ignored if it came from ignorant or irresponsible persons. But when an ex-member of congress, a man of education who has had a long familiarity with public affairs, makes it there is absolutely no excuse for him. He knows it is false. He knows that the American newspapers, whatever their faults, are not venal. He knows also that their condemnation of German methods and their approval of the cause of the Allies represent the opinion of at least nine out of ten of their readers. What object does he expect to gain by so malicious an accusation? How can he justify his conduct with his duty as a citizen of a nation whose honors he has accepted and whose confidence he has enjoyed? How shall we explain the strange moral twist which is using a profession of neutrality as a cloak for a treasonable propaganda?—Public Ledger.

"Road" versus "Shop"

Nassau Tires—wrapped tread, single cure—are built for the road. They're NOT built merely for "feel"—in the shop, when new. Moulded tires may feel fine and "rubbery" in the shop—but beware lest they soften on the road.

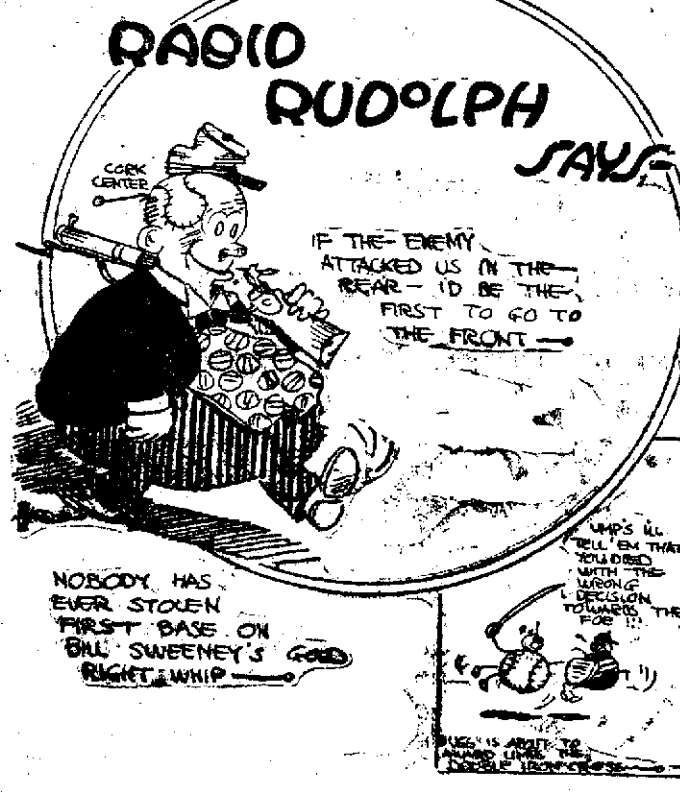
Nassau Tires

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are brought to the right density by friction on the road. Their fabric is so tough, their pure rubber so cured that they're "the choice of the speed kings."

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Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

For weeks German regiments have been working their way from Cracow and Piotrkow, north and northwest, toward Warsaw through the government of Radom. Tomaszow, Konskie, Przedborz, Staszow, Sandomierz, Ostrowiec, Ilza and the River Pilica have followed one another in the prominence of war reports, as the invaders have converged upon the central government of Warsaw, the kernel of Russian Poland. The nature of the country through which the German advance from the southwest has been pressed is described in a primer of war geography just issued by the National Geographic Society.

"Radom is a triangular province with its base toward Galicia and its apex pointed directly at Warsaw. The government contains 4,700 square miles, much of which is as rich as any land in Europe. More than 50 per cent of the total area of this government was under cultivation in 1906.

"The government is bounded on the west and north by the River Pilica, and upon the north, east and south by the River Vistula. In common with all Russian Poland, it has suffered a dampening of its industrial and commercial development due to a lack of facilities for communication. The Vistula River forms one of its main avenues of trade, while one railway crosses through the government from Ivangorod to Kielce, and a branch line projects south into the central part from Tomaszow. Radom is bounded by the governments of Piotrkow on the west, Warsaw and Siedlice on the north, Lublin on the east, and Austrian Galicia and the Polish government of Kielce on the south.

"The military difficulty of the country increases toward the south and toward the west; for irregular hills build its southern area and marshes and swamps border the sides of the unhealthy Pilica. The southern lands of the government are taken up with the heavily forested Sandomierz Heights, a broad series of ranges of deeply cleft hills, their ridges varying from 800 to 1,000 feet in height, and here and there pierced by valleys scoured and worn in great cuts, that are bottomed by the richest of agricultural land and drained by tributaries of the Vistula.

"Toward the central region, the country becomes a long, rolling swell, broken over and again by stray hill formations, and in places densely forested. The cleared land here is also extremely fertile. It is principally under wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax and potatoes. A vast amount of fuel alcohol is distilled from the potatoes raised in the government. Here, too, are great cattle, swine and goose farms. Large quantities of grain and meats have always been prominent exports from Radom.

"The northern districts of Radom government again take on a character disadvantageous to military operations. The land slopes away, flat, low, monotonous, to fever-breathing swamps, marshes and long stretches of morass. The Pilica basin is a succession of marsh lands, and is known as one of the most unhealthy parts of Poland. The climate throughout the whole government is cold and moist, with a mean July temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit. The northern districts and the narrow valleys among the southern hills occasionally suffer from severe floods.

"Nearly a million people are supported in the government, and its industry has been developing rapidly through recent years. Radom is rich in certain minerals, in iron ore and clay. Coal and zinc also occur. In peace times, iron and steel to an amount of some 700,000 tons is produced."

BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK

(By United Press)

London, July 16.—(By Mail).—If printer's ink induces men to join the army, why not utilize it to make them stop drinking?

Following the example of the war office in conducting its recruiting campaign by means of advertising, temperance advocates purpose to correct the effect of the drink evil on the output of munitions by similar means.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who devised the scheme, is now raising funds for the placarding of the districts most concerned with posters reading thus:

"Drink to you means death to our soldiers."

"They gave up their lives for you. Won't you give up your drink for them?"

"The sober workman fights for Britain. The drunken workman fights for Germany."

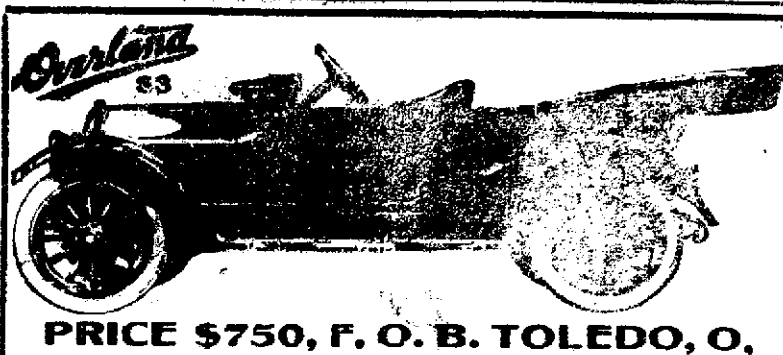
"You will be healthier without drink—you will be happier without it—you will be richer without it. Sign off for the war."

Said Sir Arthur, explaining his plan today: "I want to make it impossible for a man to enter a saloon without his eye meeting a reminder of his duty to his country and his mates in France."

WAR ODDITIES.

London—An over patriotic London working girl created amusement in a big central railway station by kissing an entire squad of soldiers leaving for the front.

London—Parliamentary circles learn that a movement is on foot to ask the government for establishment of an "air department with Winston Churchill as "Minister of Aviation."



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30x3 1/2	12.15	13.95	2.70	3.00
32x3 1/2	13.95	16.05	2.80	3.10
32x4	19.90	22.90	2.90	3.35
34x4 1/2	27.05	31.10	5.00	5.55
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EUROPE MODIFIES SPECIFICATIONS FOR LIVE STOCK

Necessity Drives Nations to Accept Almost Anything On Four Legs For Slaughter

Italy's Entry Into War Increased Demand for Horses and Mules in the United States.—Big Profits Gained by Those Who Can Secure Prompt Shipments.

There was a period during the first month or two of the great conflict that the cavalry officers of the allies detailed to the United States to secure animals for use on the fighting front, made a brave effort to maintain their old standards. A horse had to weigh at least 1300 pounds, be so many hands high, be free of blemish, both internal and external, have a showy foot action and show evidences of high spirit. But now all that sort of thing is of the past. Anything that can weigh up to 1,000 pounds and walk on four ostensibly sound legs can get "past" in flying colors.

And for this class of animal the allied government are paying an average price of \$175 per head.

Never in the history of American horse raising had there been such a demand for animals as exists today. Breeders and buyers alike are reaping fortunes. One firm located in Missouri is shipping an average of 4000 horses per month to the Canadian border and is employing 50 buyers to scour the central and mountain western states to secure animals. High as is the price today breeders are holding back in confidence buyers themselves will tell you that by winter time they expect to see the average price rise to \$300.

The demand is "becoming" more pressing every week. Italy, within the last few days has contracted with an Oklahoma firm for 25,000, while Great Britain and France have lifted the lid on any previous limitations of their contracts. They will take all that are offered.

The average life of a horse at the front is said to be just ten days. Some of the best bred horses of the west have already been sold and before snow flies many more are going.

"I bought a pacer today," said a young horse buyer who makes Missouri and Kansas his territory, "for \$500 for the English Army. That horse had a record of 2:07 on the Grand circuit and his pedigree went back as far as you could see. If the war keeps up another year it will take American horsemen a decade to build up the American horse to the standard it kept before this war broke out."

"We buyers, get five dollars a head for every horse we buy. There are 47 men buying horses for my firm. In all there are about 250 buyers now tripping about the west looking for stuff to feed the machine guns in Flanders. I average about eighty horses a week although I bought 200 one week not long ago. That's making a fairly good salary for me. Before the war broke out, I thought that \$25 a week as manager for a Missouri livery stable was great business. All of the old gang that used to follow the strings about the tracks in the summer and hang out around the yards in Chicago and St. Louis and Kansas City in the winter are in the horse buying game today and living on easy street. Why, say, I met an old pal of mine in Des Moines who took me up to the Commercial Savings bank and showed me a balance of \$50,000 in his favor. He hadn't been making a real good living for the last ten years and now he's fixed for life on what he's cleared on the market in the last ten months."

"July 1st my firm made one of the biggest single shipments of horses ever put on cars. We got hold of 1000 head on the Mexican border at \$60 a head and sold them to Great Britain for about 075 each. The British government has two horse resting stations in the United States. One of these is in Boone, Iowa, and the other is at Englewood, Ill., near Chicago. We ship most of our animals to Vancouver, B. C., where the English take them over. I understand they are shipped via the Suez canal."

"The American army is getting into the game now and I have an order for both horses and mules for the U. S. A. However, the American officers maintain the old standards and we take care that our best stock goes to Uncle Sam."

C. E. INSTITUTE OPENS.

(By United Press)
Mount Lake Park, Md., July 24.—The Christian Endeavor vocational institute, a week's session here today. Classes include one for the study of the Bible.

CHERRY'S PILLS
For Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, etc. Take one or two pills after each meal. Buy of your druggist or send for a box of CHERRY'S PILLS to J. C. CHERRY, 111 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

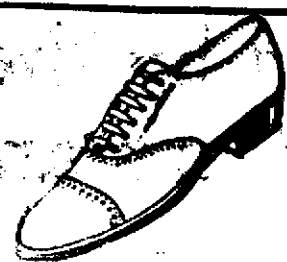
ROSS & WOODS

ROSS & WOODS

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals

Men's \$4.00 Oxfords in black and tan, the various lasts English, Nob and high toe at,
Rubber sole \$4.00 value at
Men's \$3.00 Oxfords at
All good styles.



Several hundred pairs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals at great savings.

All kinds of Nubuck, Canvas, Patent, Gum Metal, one strap, two straps, Baby Jane, and all the various makes and styles.

\$3.00 Nubucks at
\$2.00 Canvas at
\$3.00 Oxfords at
\$2.00 Oxfords at
Misses' \$1.75 at
Misses' \$2.00 at
Misses' \$1.50 at
Misses' \$1.60 at

Buy Now and Save 10 to 35 per cent.

ROSS & WOODS

No Wonder Your Head Aches



after counting out the money for your monthly bills and then finding your cash don't balance. And it's all unnecessary work too. If you had an account at this bank you could simply make out checks for your bills and balance your account at your leisure. The checks would be receipts too, so you wouldn't have to bother about them either.

CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

"CLEARFIELD'S PIONEER SAVINGS BANK"

The Clearfield National Bank

Inculcated When Young

The Savings Habit is best inculcated in Youth and is one of the indispensable habits, if the Boy is to succeed as a man. "Teach by doing," is one of the elementary principles of Pedagogy; so Teach the Boys and Girls in your care by Starting Them a Savings Account.

The Clearfield National Bank,

"The Bank of Service"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SIXTEEN-DAY EXCURSIONS

August 5, 19, September 2, 1915

\$ 8.00 or Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, Angelsea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

\$10.00 to Asbury Park, Long Branch, West End, Hollywood, Elberon, Deal Beach, Allentown, North Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Como, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Brielle, Point Pleasant, Manasquan, and Bay Head, N. J.

Tickets at the lower fare good only in Coaches. Tickets at the higher fare good in Parlor or Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

Special Daylight Train of Parlor Cars and Coaches Through to Atlantic City

Tickets good for passage on Special Train of no trains leaving Pittsburgh at 4:50 P. M., 8:30 P. M., Coaches only, and 5:50 P. M., Sleeping Cars only, and their connections.

Stop-Over at Philadelphia and Harrisburg Returning

For leaving time of Special and regular trains, stop-over privileges and full information, consult nearest Ticket Agent, or E. Yungman, Division Passenger Agent, Room 212 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Read "The Broken Coin" In Tuesday's Progress
See The Pictures at Opera House Wednesday

WOMAN "CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY" IS A PRACTICAL ONE

Believe in Sharing Management of Business With Everyone Connected With It

Believe in Full Out of "Absentee Ownership" and Pays Respects to Men Who Think Women are Too Idealistic for Business—Manager Husband and Family, Too.

(By United Press)
New York, July 26.—A woman who doesn't believe in roof gardens and hot rooms, free medicines, free umbrellas for rainy days and all that sort of thing for employees, is the head of a manufacturing concern in this city that is making an immense amount of money. Very evidently she does not care for charity, as spelled with a capital "C," and yet she has the respect and liking of the concern's 2,500 employees to a most remarkable degree. She is not giving them charity or philanthropy or uplift—she is giving them the whole plant, or, at least, she is enabling them to earn the title to it.

The woman is Mrs. James P. Warbasse, of Brooklyn, head of the Denison Manufacturing Company. Also she is wife, mother and mistress of a happy home. To her husband and her children she gives a great part of the credit for the system being worked out by the manufacturing company. They believe with her, she says, that acquiring enormous wealth and then giving some of it back to the world in the form of uplift is as wrong as wrong can be.

Her idea is that the way to wipe out the world's suffering and want, the way to remove "industrial unemployment," is to have all large enterprises administered at the point of production. This will be literally true of the Denison company, she says, when the employees have taken up \$100,000 worth of stock.

"I should class myself as a parasite if it were not for my family," Mrs. Warbasse told Zoe Beckley, of the Evening Mail, when the latter hunted her up at her Brooklyn residence.

"My children are what justify my existence. They are my only creative production. If I simply lived here in Brooklyn, idle and childless, visiting the Denison factories at South Framingham twice a year, I should have no right on earth to any profits from these factories."

Under the plan being worked out at the Denison Company, only employees who have salaries of \$1200 a year and over have the voting power as to the administration of the business, although all employees have a chance to own stock—"to share in the industrial partnership," as Mrs. Warbasse puts it.

"Thus," says she, hoisting an infant baby Warbasse into her lap, "is not nearly radical enough for me. My conception of industrial partnership is to allow every worker a voice as to salaries, hours, conditions, environment, production and general running of the business."

"Nothing short of that fulfills my ideal. I am hoping to have this change made by Harry Denison and the others who are there on the ground, as soon as possible."

This phrase "on the ground" represents to Mr. Warbasse the crux of the industrial problem.

"Absentee ownership," says she, "is the curse of civilization. The coal mines of far away states are administered from Wall Street. This is preposterous. The management must be by the workers themselves. At the point of production I can not make that emphatic enough."

There is no other way of solving the problems of the business. No one but the workers themselves should say what is best for them. Thus they will learn to think. Thus their entire interest and enthusiasm for work will be utilized for themselves as well as for the business. They should suggest their own rewards and punish themselves, just as I often ask my children how to treat disobedience or reward merit.

"We are working on a plan which should not be in the hands of a few high salaried men. The enormous incomes of capitalists are all wrong in principle anyhow. They can not justify their wealth by gifts of colleges and cash for palliative measures. There should be no necessity for palliative measures."

"If capitalists limited their incomes to amounts which would provide them good housing, good education and food and good education for their children, leaving the rest of the profit to the disposition of those who procure it, the world of the world would be won out of its present state of wretchedness with the administration of your property."

direct administrative influence over properties should also escape the benefits."

The employee-ownership plan of the Denison Manufacturing Company has not escaped criticism. A Philadelphia newspaper recently called it the dream of a few idealistic young people. Successful business enterprises it was pointed out, were not run by workmen, but by superior minds, captains of industry, men of broad vision and marked ability.

To this Mrs. Warbasse replies simply, "The majority of those who head large businesses have worked themselves from the bottom upwards. These make the best 'captains.'"

EASTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONS MEET IN BOSTON TODAY

(By United Press)
Boston, July 26.—The Eastern doubles and the 25th annual Longwood tournament for singles, under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and the Longwood Cricket Club, commence today at Longwood.

R. N. Williams 2nd, champion of the United States, will take part in the tournament and Maurice E. McLoughlin, ex-champion and whose defeat of Brock and Wilding in the international matches last fall is still fresh in mind, will defend the Longwood Challenge Cup, which he holds. Many others of the foremost players are expected to play.

These tournaments are open to members of clubs belonging directly or indirectly to the United States L. T. A.

CONSIDERING INDIAN BLOOD.

(By United Press)
St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—Testimony of famous anthropologists from leading universities throughout the country, concerning the blood of a Chippewa Indian, was in prospect here today. Under the Chapp act, mixed blooded Indians are allowed to sell their lands, while full bloods must hold their land.

The government seeks to reclaim 1,200 acres of land allegedly fraudulently sold by full bloods. Witnesses have testified that French traders mingled with the Indians for 200 years, leaving few full blooded Indians. Dr. E. A. Jenks of the university, in a deposition, stated that he was not sure whether or not Margaret Roy, defendant, had white blood in her veins, but her father, mother and brother had characteristics of being partially white.

SOUTHERN ATHLETES READY.

(By United Press)
New Orleans, July 26.—The following athletes are preparing to leave for the exposition to represent the Southern A. A. U.

Donald Scott, Mississippi, A. & M. College, quarter and half mile; Donald Jenkins, Emory high school, sprinter; D. E. Griffith, New Orleans Y. M. C. A., high jump; Herbert Johnston, Y. M. C. A., low hurdles and broad jump; William Lewis, Louisiana State University, jumper and all-around track; Charles Parreday, New Orleans, Southern long distance swimmer, champion, and Harry Fitzpatrick, president of the S. A. A. A. U., and long distance walker. These men are the winners of the annual events of the association and of the Southern Intercollegiate A. A.

COUNTRY LIFE SCHOOL OPENS.

(By United Press)
College Park, Md., July 26.—The Country Life School and the conference of ministers of the District of Columbia and Maryland, opened today at Maryland Agricultural College to continue until August 6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Town Council of Houtzdale borough at their office in Houtzdale, until 7 o'clock p. m.,

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915 for a construction of a TWENTY FOOT SPAN REINFORCED CONCRETE HIGHWAY BRIDGE

over Beaver Run, on Good Street, Houtzdale Borough.

Proposals will be required to conform to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Town Council in Houtzdale, or at the office of the Engineer in Clearfield.

Bidders must deposit with the Secretary of the Town Council a certified check to the amount of Fifty Dollars (\$50) and payable to the Town Council prior to the time when bids will be closed as a guarantee of good faith. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them after the bids have been opened.

Proposals will be publicly opened at the office of the Town Council at 8 o'clock p. m. Thursday July 29 1915. The successful bidder will be required to execute satisfactory bonds in a sum equal to the bid for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Town Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Town Council
WM. HURLEY,
President of Council

CHAS. DICKEY,
Secretary of Council.
C. I. SAUPP,
Chief Burgess

Dated July 26, 1915

"PRIDE," — that is not Vainglorious

PRIDE in perfecting the Product. Pride in Achievement won, step by step, through frank and fair means only.

Pride in the maintenance of a high standard of Quality—in a reputation for Reliability—DEPENDABILITY—and "the Square Deal" at all times.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. has been making history in the Rubber Industry, for more than 45 years.

It has always been the Leader! It has almost never had a "Boom," or the reaction that follows Boom.

It has been Conservative in all its moves—never Experimenting at its Customers' Expense, yet never lagging behind first place in the Procession.

It has been the Pioneer in nearly all great improvements made in the Working of Rubber.

And, it has grown steadily, surely, as well as stupendously, until the largest Rubber Factory in the World today, is that of The B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, O.

The Operations of this Factory require, and utilize, more than 75 Acres of Floor Space, and The B. F. Goodrich Co. frequently employs more than 15,000 people.

NO other Rubber Factory in the World buys so much Crude Rubber, manufacturing as it does more than 50,000,000 lbs. of Rubber Goods yearly.

It pays one-sixth of all the Taxes in the City of Akron, which City has 35 other Rubber Concerns, and more than 100,000 Population.

Some of its "White Anchor" Fire Hose, made way back in 1884 (30 years ago), is still doing good service, because of the Precision Principle and Quality Ambition that lie behind all Goodrich Co. products.

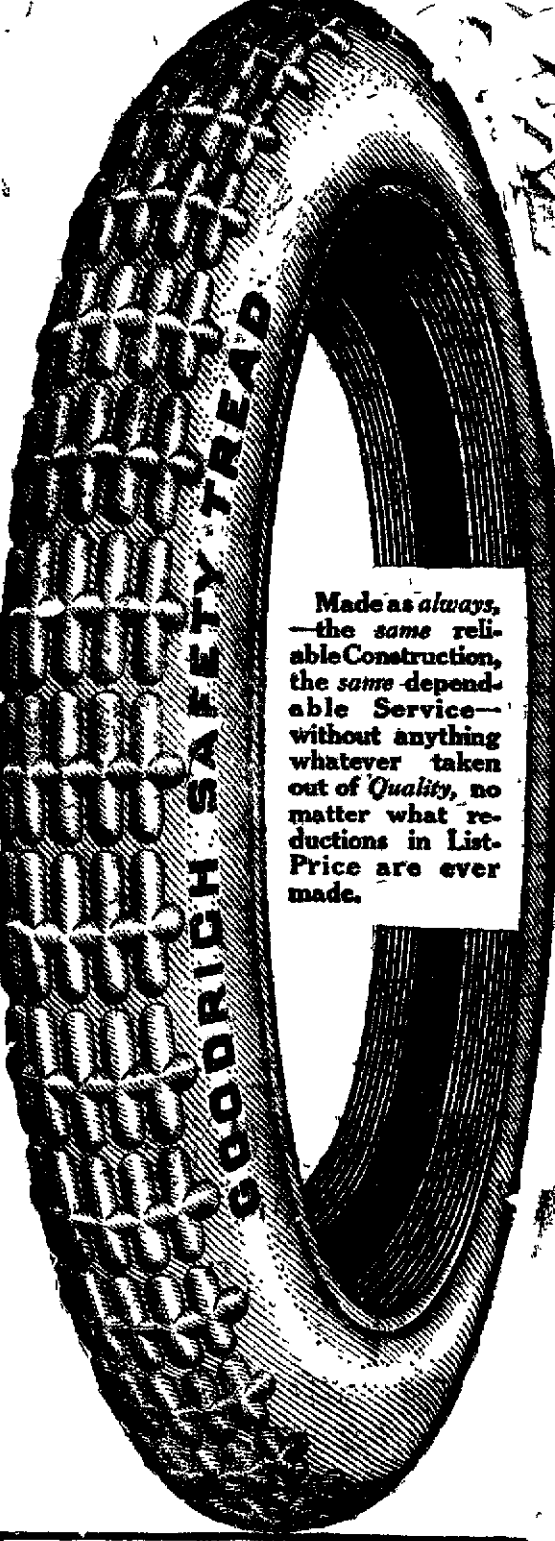
Every day in the year, on average, the operations of The B. F. Goodrich Co. result in its receiving more than 30,000 pieces of Mail, and more than 350 Telegrams.

It manufactures 284 Classes of Rubber Goods.

Some of these Classes subdivide into large businesses. Thus it makes 100 kinds of Rubber Hose, 11 kinds of Rubber Tubing, 8 kinds of Insulated and other wire, etc.

Every day, on average, The B. F. Goodrich Company Factory manufactures:

- 60 Miles of Insulated Wire.
- 14 Miles of Rubber Hose.
- 5 Miles of Rubber Belting.



Made as always, —the same reliable Construction, the same dependable Service—without anything whatever taken out of Quality, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

Only 5% Plus for this Best Non-Skid Tire

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four widely-sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES			
		"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	\$9.45	\$10.55	\$10.95	\$16.35	\$18.10
30x3 1/2	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3 1/2	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4 1/2	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	38.80	41.50	49.85	52.05

—12,000 Battery Jars for Electric Cars, etc.

—Conveyor Belts that measure as much as five feet wide and weigh more than 3674 pounds each.

—A Hard Rubber Dept. that alone employs more than 500 men. All this in addition to its other Departments and the 21 kinds of Rubber Tires it makes exclusive of the "Goodrich Safety" Tread Auto Tire.

THIS Volume of Rubber Buying, Manufacturing and Selling, with the corresponding reduction of Overhead Expense when divided over so many classes, is what gives to the Goodrich Factory the lowest Cost for Tire Manufacturing of the highest Grade.

The Responsibility to so many lines of Dealers and Consumers, in so many lines of Trade, is what makes it so zealous in guarding the Quality and Value of each Product that bears the Goodrich name—so slow to launch new things until thoroughly tested—so keen to make Success sure and continuous, rather than dramatic and transient.

And of all these Goodrich Products, that which best expresses the measure of our capacity, our Experience and Good-faith is the Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire.

It does this through giving the greatest Mileage and Resiliency in the field, at the lowest Cost, per Mile, to Users.

WHEN you Test these Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires, and compare with others of considerably higher price, you will then understand our Pride in Goodrich Standards, and Ideals.

A pride which results in Goodrich Tires being made better each year than they have ever been, and improved with each month's output.

The Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire today gives more Mileage than our own (or any other) plain-Tread Tire, with only about 5% more Cost to us and about 5% more price to you than that of our Plain Tread.

This, in line with Goodrich Co. Policy—which is to base its charges only on its low Manufacturing Cost, no matter how much more price would be obtained for the greater mileage it develops from same materials.

Pride which results in this, concerns YOUR Pocketbook.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio

GOODRICH FAIR-LISTED TIRES

INSPECTORS AND SMUGGLERS FIGHT ON "HELL'S HUNDRED"

(By United Press)
Los Angeles, Cal., July 26.—"Hell's Hundred" is what old timers call the 100 miles of Mexican border between Tia Juana and Mexicali, the "two toughest towns" on the American continent.

And on that 100 mile stretch—America's last frontier—a handful of United States inspectors is today fighting a guerilla warfare with scores of white, black and tan smugglers whose sole object in life is to beat Uncle Sam's custom laws. They have been fighting the war for months. The end is not in sight.

Far away from telegraphs and telephones there are almost daily skirmishes. They never break into the newspapers. Gangs of frightened Chinese are rounded up some times while the agents attempt to sneak them over the border with bullets dawning above them. Desperadoes with automobile cargoes of opium match their motors against the pines of the inspectors and again the bullets drone. Battles have been fought in the desert mountains and in

the alkaline beds of dried up ocean. Occasionally someone is killed, or a batch of prisoners captured. But the censorship of lonely wastes devoid of telegraph or telephone proves a stronger bar to news than the censorship of Europe.

The war is directed from Los Angeles. "Jack" Elliott, collector of the port of Los Angeles, is commander-in-chief. He sits in his office and gets reports. He issues secret orders. Sometimes bronzed youths with bandaged hands or heads confer with him seriously. Once every few weeks he sheds his business suit, dons khaki and a sombrero and disappears, to return a while later, unburned, saddled and determined.

"The boys are doing well," he says. It means volumes. It means that here and there along the empty stretch at Hell's Hundred young Americans are slowly trotting their horses, or making their blanket beds with the sky for a roof and the moon for a lamp shivering by night and sweltering by day, always alert for the purr of a distant motor, the flash of light on the horizon that means a smuggler's truck—and a fight.

headquarters in Tia Juana, 14 miles from San Diego, or Mexicali, 100 miles east. Both towns are in the California line. They are utterly beyond all law. Their denizens always face toward California, for to cross the line with contraband means profit.

And between these two outposts of Gehenna and civilized Southern California with its prosaic jitney busses and its little green bungalows there is nothing but this thin, line of bronzed young horsemen who watch and fight, take bullets and give them, 24 hours a day, unknown and appreciated.

BELIEVE IN BLACK CATS?

(By United Press)
St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—That black cat superstition has been thoroughly confirmed, James Jensen was bowing down the residence district on a motorcycle, when the black cat crossed just in front of him. One moment later he crashed into the rear of F. J. Fisher's automobile. Police and physicians are caring for Jensen, and he is going to look for the cat.

Travelers' Cheques

When traveling it is not only inconvenient, but unsafe to carry a large amount of cash with you.

If you use Travelers' Cheques you can get money anywhere in such amounts as you require, and you need carry only enough cash for immediate needs.

When you go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition carry Travelers' Cheques instead of money.

Ask us for further information.

The County National Bank of Clearfield, Pa.

Missip for Tonight's Tea Table

CURWENSVILLE

Monday July, 26, 1915

Miss Marion Salter, the charming daughter of Rev. and Mrs. B. Salter, former pastor of the West M. E. church now of Patton, who has been visiting at the Woods home for ten days, returned to her home Saturday. She was accompanied home by Mrs. Woods and Miss...

Mr. Snyder and wife, of Philipsburg, Clearfield visitors yesterday.

Harriet Demi and wife motored from Philipsburg and spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Demi on Turnpike avenue.

Miss Myrtle Stiver, of Curwensville, a Clearfield visitor over Sunday.

W. G. Hulland, of DuBois, was a Clearfield visitor over Sunday.

J. W. Gumes, of Leontes, Millsboro Sunday in Clearfield.

Wm. Edlund, of Winburne, was visiting friends in Clearfield over Sunday.

Miss Singleton Bell arrived home Sunday morning from Somerset where she has been holding camp for the past week.

Miss Shawalter, of Brookville, a Clearfield visitor over Sunday.

Miss Marshall, of Altoona, spent Sunday in Clearfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alexander and Jack, accompanied by Miss and Mrs. Stiff spent yesterday at Wat-

Miss Mary Shade, daughter of the late William Shade, formerly of Clearfield, who is now living in Portland, arrived in Clearfield Saturday night and will spend some time with relatives and friends. This is the first time Miss Shade has been here since she last went to Portland six years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Zeitler, and daughters, Emma, Mary and Ella, motored to Clearfield Sunday and were the guests of Mrs. M. Cunio for dinner at the Hotel.

Miss Elsie Roseberry who has been visiting in Michigan returned to her home on Dorcy Street yesterday.

On Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Keith, a bouncing girl. Both mother and babe are getting along nicely.

GERMANS CAPTURE 131,250

(By United Press)

Berlin, July 26.—The Frankfurt dispatch reported today that 131,250 Russian prisoners have been taken by the Austro-Germans in the last ten days fighting for Warsaw.

Richard M. Reed

(Better known as Dick)

FOR Register and Recorder

We Will Appreciate Your Support

JACOBSON'S

Furniture, Rugs, Stoves and Household Goods

AT POPULAR PRICES

AT JACOBSON'S 212 REED STREET

NATIONAL DEFENSE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN CAPITAL

Will Follow Immediately After Grand Review, and Will Be Largely Attended

Will be Appeal for Bigger and Better Army and Navy and Will Focus Attention of Country on Inadequate Defenses of Both Casts.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Plans for the conference on national defense, to be held here under auspices of the National Defense League, October 4-7, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, are under full headway. Many thousands of the veterans who attend the G. A. R. encampment will remain in Washington for the sessions of the conference on national defense, which will be presided over by Representative Julius Kahn, of California, chairman, and U. S. Senator Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, vice chairman, of the National Defense League.

While the conference will be held under auspices of the National Defense League it will not be a convention of the league, but a great gathering of representative citizens from every state in the union, who will consider what measure must be taken by congress and the states to increase the navy, army, national guard and coast defenses to put the country in a military and naval position where it will be able to maintain its dignity and security throughout the world.

The national defense conference is unique in that all citizens of the United States, including readers of this newspaper are invited to attend the conference. Any citizen, man or woman, from any section of this country, can attend the conference as an accredited delegate and participate in the deliberations on national defense simply by sending his or her name and address to the National Defense League, Riggs building, Washington, D. C., with notification of his or her intention to take part in the conference. No other appointment or credentials are necessary to participate in the conference.

This will be the first great national gathering of any kind in this country where everybody is invited to attend. A large number of members of congress, governors of states, members of state legislatures, mayors of cities, officers of commercial organizations, editors of American newspapers, veterans and members of patriotic organizations, and hundreds of prominent citizens from every part of the country already have signified their intention of attending the conference.

The program, now being arranged, will last four days, and will include some of the greatest speakers and men of national fame in the country. Many prominent men have accepted invitations to speak at the conference. The speakers' program is to be announced later. It will include cabinet officers, governors, senators, representatives and many prominent citizens.

From the immense amount of mail concerning the conference now being sent to the National Defense League here it is believed the conference will be the greatest convention of any kind ever held in the United States. There is a nation-wide interest in the National Defense problem. A statement issued today by the National Defense League said:

"After more than two years of persistent propaganda and a large amount of work by the National Defense League which was the first and pioneer defense organization, we rejoice that the people have at last waked up to the necessity for adequate preparation.

"The Washington conference will focus the attention of the country on what all patriotic Americans now desire congress to do, to put the country on a defense basis, strong enough to protect our Republic, our citizens, our ocean commerce, our world-wide interests, and the honor of our flag. We are not in such a position now.

"We must have a larger navy, a larger army, a larger national guard, more coast fortifications, more naval ships, more field guns, more submarines, more rifles, and more ammunition of every kind."

OLANTA

Miss V. Pallingren, of Ansonville, called on Mrs. Fred Bechman Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Wm. Cathcart was shopping in Clearfield yesterday.

Oscar Nelson spent yesterday in Gazzam.

Mrs. Wallace Chase and children, of Clearfield were the guests of Mrs. W. B. Dunlap, Friday.

Misses Sara Lee, Delta Young and Vera Johnson, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Long, of Maple Lawn, left for their home in Madera Friday evening.

A pleasant party was given Wednesday evening by Mrs. Priscilla Rowles, Olanta, in honor of her three nieces Miss Elva and Zella Custer and Miss Rachel Mothersbaugh. Forty five young people attended the party and the evening was spent in playing

One Year of The Great War, as Told By Correspondents on the Ground in Germany, France and England Today

(Continued from Page 1, col. 3.)

the German system of a mixture of the two. The result is declared by Germans to be such as to increase the faith of the Teutonic empire in its own governmental methods. There probably will be a more equitable division of electoral districts in Germany as the result of the war, and political parties may have their representation in the Reichstag seriously altered, but Germany is not going to duplicate the British brand of democracy.

The German people believe they owe their existence as a nation to the unprecedented capacity for organization and discipline they have developed during the past year. The feeling has developed that British democracy is incapable of reaching to the heights attained by Germany, and if the Germans had been governed according to the British system they would now be crushed and at the mercy of their foes. The world said during the early days of the war that Germany would emerge from the conflict democratized. The Germans are now laughing at that prediction. They declare the prophecy must be read backward, and democracy will have the Germanize itself if it is to keep pace with Germany's progress in the future.

Another early prophecy of Germany's enemies which is now being recalled with mirth was the one professing to see the certainty of a German revolution before the war had gone very long. As a matter of fact the Franco-Prussian war did not solidify the people of the empire as much as this conflict has done. All Germany is now a unit and has been increasing in solidarity from the first shot. Prussia has not dominated the nation at all. The south German states have shown no jealousy of the powerful northern nucleus of the empire. The Prussian regiments, in fact, have not been the prize ones of the war. Catholic Bavaria has been the staunchest supporter of the protestant Hohenzollern.

N.Y.C. TRAIN RUNS OVER AGED MAN AT STATION THIS A.M.

Daniel Baylor, of Sheep Rocks, Loses Leg When He Steps In Front of Engine

Doctors Fear He May Have Suffered Internal Injuries Which Will Cause Death—Old Man Suffers Intense Agony While No One Calls Ambulance.

While walking up the N. Y. C. tracks near the Clearfield station this morning Daniel Baylor, of the Sheep Rocks, was struck by the nine o'clock N. Y. C. passenger train from Mahaffey and received injuries which will probably result in his death.

Mr. Baylor who is about 65 years of age and lives with his son Clyde Baylor at Sheep Rocks below town, was on his way to the station when the train struck him. His right foot was cut off between the ankle and the knee and his shoulder badly crushed. The doctors think there may be internal injuries which have not yet been determined.

Baylor was walking along the right side of the track toward the station, and with the intention of crossing over to the other side stepped on to the track, evidently not hearing the passenger train which was pulling in at the moment. The engineer blew the whistle and Baylor tried to jump off the track but the train was too close to him to avoid the accident.

The front of the engine struck the man on the right leg and threw him crosswise of the track, breaking his shoulder while the front wheels of the engine, passed over his leg before the train could be brought to a stop.

Mr. Baylor was taken into the baggage house and placed on a stretcher while a call was sent in for the ambulance and a doctor. J. H. Woolridge, who is in his senior year in the medical course at Jefferson and is assistant at the hospital this summer was on the scene shortly after the accident and made efforts to stop the flow of blood from the severed member.

Owing to a misunderstanding the ambulance did not arrive at the place until about forty minutes after the accident. Everyone thought everyone else had put in the call. In the interim Baylor lay in agony in the freight house. His son Clyde, who works at the tannery, and who was informed of the accident, reached his father as he was being placed in the ambulance.

The man retained consciousness until his arrival at the hospital where the part of his leg which still clung to him was amputated and his other injuries cared for.

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE RUMORED THAT LLOYD GEORGE OR KITCHENER WILL QUIT CABINET

London, July 22.—According to a rumor published in the Daily Chronicle David Lloyd George, minister of munitions and Lord Kitchener, have differed over many matters, and their differences may lead to a split in which either one or the other will resign. In some quarters it is rumored that if Major General Stanley E. von Donop, master general of ordnance, does not resign, David Lloyd George will, and that if he does resign Field Marshal Lord Kitchener will also go.

MOWING MACHINE CHOPS OFF FEET OF A LITTLE BOY

Father Unable to Stop Machine When Child, Calling Him To Dinner Runs Before It

Four Year Old Son of Boyd Shirey Victim of Tragedy Friday Afternoon, Dies at Clearfield Hospital Saturday from Shock and Loss of Blood.

A most distressing tragedy occurred Friday at the Shirey homestead farm, two miles from Woodland, when the four year old son of Boyd Shirey was run over by a mowing machine driven by his father. Both the child's feet were cut off just above the ankles, and he died from loss of blood and shock Saturday morning.

The little boy had gone to a field near the homestead to call his father to dinner. Mr. Shirey was mowing hay on a hillside, and was going down hill when the child ran in front of the machine. Before the terror-stricken father could stop the team, the swift flying knives cut the little fellow down.

Gathering the limp form in his arms, Mr. Shirey ran with all speed to the house, where first aid treatment was given while the father called for doctors. Dr. L. F. Stewart, of Clearfield, answered the summons, and speeded to the Shirey home in his automobile. After a hurried examination and the application of such treatment as was possible there, Dr. Stewart brought the suffering child to the Clearfield hospital.

The little fellow grew gradually weaker Friday night and died Saturday morning.

The funeral took place from the Shirey farm this afternoon at two o'clock. The father and family of the unfortunate child are prostrated.

BRITISH SINK FUR MORE VESSELS IN DARDANELES

Sortie by Submarine Accounts for Transport, Two Gunboats and One Steamer

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Athens, July 26.—For a second time since the fighting in the Dardanelles, the British have penetrated the harbor by sinking a Turkish transport, two gun boats and a steamer. British aviators bombarded German munitions and petrol works at Merto, according to tylenite dispatches today. A French birdman destroyed a munitions convoy near the Asia Minor port of Avall.

Giving Mr. Reed the once over in

RED REVOLUTION

REVOLUTION may be the opening breath of freedom or the death throes of the oppressed. The crimes of kings and their parasitical hangers-on must always meet a day of reckoning.

Follow Kitty Gray through her devoted, thrilling quest for THE BROKEN COIN. Even in the bowling of the most canons doubt her courage or curb her energy. She ever finds the revolution itself to assist her in her quest!

The fascination of this wonderful Emerson Rhoad picture story is simply magic. The spectator is enthralled and carried away, as there after scenes of exciting happenings unfolds itself on the screen.

No more dear price for any idea of it's marvellous and thrilling story. You simply must SEE IT FOR YOURSELF.

See THE BROKEN COIN Every Week

The Photo Play Serial Supreme 15 Episodes—One Each Week

Mr. Reed has a punch in either

If You Want to Save Money Buy at The Workman's Store

At this time of the year there is not many bargains to pick up in the grocery line, but we are going to give you all there is in it all through the week of July 26. Commencing Monday we will sell at prices quoted in this advertisement, the following goods, prices good one week.

New Potatoes per peck	15c	Best grade of evaporated peaches	15c
Soup Beans per lb	6c	Gold bar evaporated peaches	15c
Lima Beans per lb	7c	Silver bar evaporated peaches	15c
3 cans best grade tomatoes	25c	Cornmeal per pkg	15c
3 cans of pumpkin	25c	Pure lard per lb	15c
3 cans of peas	21c	Pure Cider Vinegar per gal.	15c
3 cans of corn	21c	Good coffee per lb	15c
3 large cans of milk	21c	7 cans oil sardines	15c
Large can of syrup	10c	6 cakes Octagon soap	15c
Cheese per lb	15c	6 cakes Feis Naphtha soap	15c
Very good grade of evaporated	15c	6 cakes P. & C. naphtha soap	15c
peaches per lb	7c	8lb pail of fish	15c

There is many other articles we can save you money. Someone is going to get a \$35.00 all steel white enameled kitchen cabinet free, come in and see how it is done.

WORKMAN'S STORE

CLASSIFIED

First location 1500-1500...
Second location 1500-1500...
Third location 1500-1500...

WANTED—Young married couple wants work. Can run auto and some repair work. A. J. H., 410 Main street. H. & C. phone 314-3.

Wanted: Position as housekeeper or will go out by the day. Write Box 5, Woodland, Md.

WANTED—A good capable man wants work as a janitor, or laborer after furnaces in winter. Apply J. Progress office.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. No washing or ironing. Apply to Mrs. Frank Ellis, 601 Locust street. 10.

SALESMAN WANTED—We are first class salesman to place out doors and high grade brooms in Western Pennsylvania. Broome Company preferred, although not absolutely necessary. Liberal commissions. Write giving references, age and experience. Winder Bros. Co., Hamburg, Pa. 10.

FOR SALE—For Sale: Smith-Primmer typewriter in good condition. \$25.00 cash. Address P. O. Box 34, 304.

FOR SALE—Kindling wood, cut to stove length for sale at 25 cents per ordinary horse load and 30 cents double load. Whitmer Steel Co. 304.

FOR SALE—Eastman Kodak camera size 3 1/4 x 5 1/2, in excellent condition, with complete developing and printing outfit. Worth \$25.00 new. Will sell at a bargain. Address D. R. Fullerton, Northing Building, 104 street. J 24.

FOR SALE—Ammo 5 deck portable oven. Good as new. All pans, fixtures, trough, etc. Also 5 show cases and 2 dozen candy dishes. Will be sold cheap. Apply 215 Nichols St. 304.

FOR SALE—150,000 feet of hemlock lumber suitable for all building purposes at very reasonable prices. See Dr. C. E. Chase 6-26.

Lost: An umbrella late Friday night between Windsor Hotel and the Chinese laundry. Initials on top of handle. Please return to Progress office. J-26.

Automobile Tires—Our leader carries the same guarantee as the Bignard, Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone. A new one if not satisfactory, instead of an adjustment. Prompt delivery. 30x3 or 30x4 1-5 P. 30x30, non-skid \$10. A tube free with every pair. Sell all sizes. Pope Agency, Grappling, Pa.

JOHN PIFER, Drilling Contractor, WELL DRILLING, Coal and Clay Pumping, Specialty. CURWENSVILLE, PA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

American Note is Condemned by the People of Germany

Will Not Sanction The Abridgement of Submarine Policy Ever For Sake of American Friendship

FIRST SURPRISE, AND THEN INDIGNATION

BULLETIN 2:30 P. M.

London, July 26.—The American owned Steamship Leeward was torpedoed and sunk off Kirkwall shortly after daylight today. Dispatches from Kirkwall state that the crew, a considerable number of which are Americans, and Captain Deip, were landed in their own boat. Dispatches did not state whether warning was given to the boat before the attack.

FLYING AMERICAN FLAG

(By United Press)
New York, July 26.—The freight steamer Leeward was flying the American flag when she was sunk. This statement was made today by J. H. Bull and company, agents for the ship. She was bound for Belfast to discharge a cargo of flax and to take on oil for fuel.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN

(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Berlin via the Hague, July 26.—The German people are very decided in their approval of the editorial utterances of the press in condemning the latest American note. I have learned of this from extensive conversation with representative men in all walks of life since the text of the note was published here yesterday morning. The first feeling among the Germans is one of surprise—surprise that America has failed to grasp the German's true intent and surprised at the high phrasing of the American note.

There was a feeling of indignation over the statement that any other submarine attack resulting in the loss of American lives will be considered "deliberately unfriendly." The German people will not sanction any abridgement of the submarine policy however much they desire the friendship of America. Official circles fully realize the possibility that Americans aboard British war munitions carriers may be victims of submarine attacks.

Despite the air of finality about the latest communication from Washington, political circles here believe that negotiations are not at an end. Sentiment favored a reply to America, friendly phrased, but reasserting the German view point.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS PLANNING OVATION FOR LIBERTY BELL

Party Goes by Automobiles to Grampian Tomorrow Morning As Escort

Ninety Machines Loaned by Clearfield—There Are Invited—Delegation From Osceola Will Come Here to Attend Meeting.

Clearfield's welcome to the Woman's Liberty Bell party, which arrives here tomorrow from DuBois, Luthersburg, Grampian and Curwensville, will begin when a representative party of local suffragists and their friends greet the bell and the ladies who accompany it at Grampian at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

Headed by Mrs. Warren Partridge, chairman of the local equal suffrage association, the Clearfield delegation will leave in automobiles from the court house at 2:15 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Twenty machines have been placed at the disposal of the association and they will be filled with members and their friends who will act as escort to the bell party from Grampian. Another automobile party will join the Clearfield party at Curwensville for the trip to Grampian.

It is expected that there will be a number of machines in the party leaving Clearfield the owners of which have not yet signified their intention of going. Mrs. Partridge would be glad to be notified if the owners of

One Year of The Great War, as Told By Correspondents on The Ground in Germany, France and England Today

First of Remarkable Series of Articles Dealing With All Possible Phases of The Titanic Struggle For World Mastery Which is Prostrating Europe

UNITED PRESS CONTRIBUTES MASTERLY SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Few contributions to the literature of the present war have dealt so comprehensively with the living facts of the struggle as do the articles comprising the series which begins today and will run through the week. This summary is the work of the European chiefs of the United Press staff, whose cable reports are familiar to all readers of The Progress. Without abstractions, and based upon actual conditions as they are seen, without bias, as far as may be when men live and write under the influence of action in which they are no inconspicuous part, and singularly free from individual expression except from men who are in position to speak from knowledge, this series without doubt will be recognized as the first authoritative summary of European conditions written since the outbreak of war.

AS SEEN IN GERMANY.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
(First Article)

Berlin, July 26.—Germany looks back upon her accomplishments of the year of the war with satisfaction. The Germans believe the events of the past twelve months have demonstrated to the world that the Teutons are the mightiest race of all history. No other country could have withstood the combination of world powers Germany has kept at bay since last August, declare the Germans, and no other country has ever so deeply stirred the imagination of the world. Germany has won her claim to a place in the Sun. The German empire has added brilliant chapters to the history of Teutonic might begun under the Hohenzollerns of the Kingdom of Prussia. The Kaiser himself has earned for himself the title of William the Great, which posterity surely will bestow upon him. These are the dominant beliefs of the German people at the close of the first year of the world.

Germany has shown up the world in all its littleness, and all its boasts of false greatness. Only the Germans themselves have withstood the test of blood and iron for only the Germans have gained victories during the past fateful twelve months. Germany believes she has changed the whole future course of history. German influence upon the future of civilization for generations to come will be far beyond the influence of any other nation. Germany will not dominate the world by her armed might, but by her virtues which have given to her a greater capacity for organization and discipline than all the rest of Europe combined possesses.

When the Germans look back to last August and recall the threats that then were being made against them, and the penalties that were imposed by England, France and Prussia in advance of the trial by battle, the nation laughs. The world didn't understand Germany last summer. It is beginning to learn now that the Hohenzollern empire has progressed during the years since the Franco-Prussian war in ways unsuspected by the rest of mankind. There is nothing in the German of today that was not put there by the discipline and study that the world knows under the name of Teutonic Kultur.

The increasing respect paid to German Kultur is not of the least victories the Germans declare they have won for themselves during the past year. Nothing came as a greater shock to the Germans last year than the way in which their Kultur was everywhere derided. The comments passed upon Germany for her strong belief in her own destiny, as represented by her Kultur caused more resentment than anything else that happened in the early days of the war. The German indignation at last changed to contempt as the idea grew that the world laughed at Teutonic Kultur because the world had been left so far behind by German progress as to be unable to understand the German point of view.

This opinion has grown as Germany has shown her ability to thrive on misfortunes, and to rise to heights of attainment capable of meeting every new task imposed upon the nation. Each new victory on the battlefield and in departments of internal organization has been regarded as one more proof that the Germans really are the world's super-men. German Kultur is now firmly believed to have conquered all opposition and to have established its pre-eminence among adverse conditions such as never before have had to be encountered by the aspirations of any nation in all history.

Germany has shown no spirit in the past of revolt against her form of government. Democracy and absolutism have been in combination against

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.

BY ED L. KEEN
(First Article)
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

London, July 26.—England's greatest victory in this year-old war was won before the war started. Forty or fifty years from now—the Germans willing—when the British desire to honor the heroes of the great war, they doubtless will erect imposing statues of Sir John French, Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir John Jellicoe, Sir Frederick Sturdee and Admiral John de Robeck. They may even include Lord Kitchener, although if a popular vote were taken at the present time, it is hardly likely the verdict in Kitchener's favor would be unanimous.

But if the English nation should fail to recognize in this distribution of awards a certain blond, blue-eyed young statesman of dandified mien and lispng voice, who by the fortunes of politics happened to be the First Lord of the Admiralty in the summer of 1914, it will demonstrate that other forms of government besides republics are ungrateful.

"Britannia rules the waves" today because of Winston Churchill. To his foresight, imagination and nerve is due the fact that when the War Lord threw down his gauntlet, the British fleet was ready. England's command of the seas was assured before Kaiser Wilhelm began scattering war declarations through the chancelleries of Europe.

Perhaps Churchill knew. Anyhow, most of his colleagues in the cabinet didn't believe him. He acted in spite of them. His resignation lay on the table, to be taken up if events should prove that he was wrong.

Early in July the grand fleet had assembled off the south coast of England for its annual play at war. The maneuvers followed their usual course and under all rules, the fleet should have been scattered a week before July 28, the day Austria declared war against Serbia. The next day—three days before Germany declared war against Russia, five days before she declared war against France and nearly a week before England officially entered the fray—Churchill converted the prolonged maneuvers into the real thing. On the night of July 29, there was flashed through newspaper offices in London the brief announcement, "The British fleet has left Portland under sealed orders."

Where it went, the writer didn't know then, he doesn't know now—and if he did, he wouldn't dare tell. It isn't necessary to know. The results are sufficient. The main fleet kept together, with superior force ready to meet the Germans should they come out without previously notifying Great Britain of their intention, with scouts thrown out toward the German coast to watch for them, and patrols to guard the coast of England.

One Year of The Great War.

There may be some doubt about England's assistance to the allies upon the land. There can be no question of her services upon the water. Her losses have been heavy both in ships and men, but not incommensurate with the advantages gained for her allies as well as herself by remaining "mistress of the seas." Beside bottling up the German grand fleet—the one outstanding achievement of the entire war—England speedily swept the German mercantile marine from the oceans, destroyed Van Ope's roving squadron put out of business the German commerce raiders, and provided safe conveyance not only to her troops and their supplies across the channel, but to millions of dollars worth of arms and ammunition for both her allies and herself across the Atlantic. Germany's war of attrition, conducted by means of submarines, can never overcome these results. And it is not detracting from the praise due Admiral Sturdee and his men for their wonderful work in hunting down and de-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

AS SEEN IN FRANCE.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
(First Article)

Paris, July 26.—"The great world-war is one year old this week. What has France accomplished?" I put this question to M. Jean Cruppi, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and of the Foreign Relations Commission, a man physically not very unlike Theodore Roosevelt. He replied:

"France accomplished the defeat of the Germans in the Battle of the Marne; she stopped the German drive for Calais and the sea; she has kept Germany nailed to the spot for ten long months, steadily reducing her by attrition; she has done many other big things but the greatest of all was the dropping of the internal differences, her unification of all classes with one great, fixed purpose in view: victory." "Yes," he continued earnestly, "our word 'union' means something more than the harmony of our people; there is something of the sacred in it. This sacred union will last. France is as one man with one idea; final success, cost what it may! The war, no doubt, will be long but the courage and patience of our people will be equal to the task of seeing it through."

In short perhaps the greatest accomplishment to France's credit in the last twelve months is that she has found herself.

To appreciate fully M. Cruppi's words one has but to glance back at the France of the years just preceding the war; France, the antithesis of Germany where collectively is the national passion; France, the nation of individual workers and thinkers where no two people could be expected to agree on any subject.

In the Chamber of Deputies there are a score or more parties instead of two or three as is the case in the United States. The Dreyfus affair split the nation into two hostile camps and each camp into others with varying opinions. The Caillaux case to some extent did the same thing.

All manner of pessimistic talk was heard on cafe terraces and even in drawing rooms. A sad fate was in store for the land. Surely a revolution was coming. Another restoration was on the way, some said, while others declared a second commune could not be averted. Treason, it seemed, was on all sides and in high places; among political leaders, so it was intimated, one was as bad as another, or worse if this were possible which it was not. The theatre gave the impression that even French home life was rotten.

The things one saw and heard in Paris gave one a rather gloomy feeling—that is if he believed all he saw and heard. One got the idea that patriotism was a lost emotion in France. Some said the revolutionaries had the upper hand among the Socialists and that the Socialists were running things. Labor, they said, had ruling capital, and labor and Socialists, by their general strike doctrine, had their hands at the throat of the nation. The Gustave Hervé were the real masters of the land, and Gustave Hervé, you remember, editor of the Social War, spent a time in prison because he advocated a general strike, or rebellion, among the soldiers in event France should go to war with another nation.

In short the world, too busy to go below the surface of things, considered France too highly educated. The individual had too much sense, too much imagination. He could talk but he could not fight. Should a foreign power jump on France, Frenchmen would argue among themselves what ought to be done, each man advocating something different, while French troops would rebel and may be shoot down their own officers.

Germany undoubtedly had some such idea. She expected to find France unprepared and French opinion divided, a great national schism.

1080 Is Probable Death List of The Steamer Eastland

Seamen's Union Official Says Rough Federal Inspection System Is to Be Blamed For Horror

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BEGIN INQUIRY

SECOND LUNCHEON PROMISES TO BE STRIKING SUCCESS

Committee Preparing for Attendance of Second Business Men's Luncheon

Help, If You Can, by Telephoning Your Reservations for Seats to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, or to the Chairman of the Luncheon Committee.

"The Citizen and the Chamber of Commerce" is the subject chosen by Edward L. McColgan, secretary of the Harrisburg chamber of commerce, for his address before the business men of Clearfield at the monthly luncheon to be held at the Dimebank next Thursday at 12:30 o'clock.

Mr. McColgan is a stranger to Clearfield, but no stranger to the subject he has chosen for his address. He numbered many years of successful chamber of commerce administration among those which he has devoted to commercial boosting and city building, and he will approach his subject with the confidence born of training and experience.

Preparations are to be made this month to accommodate 250 guests at the luncheon. This will be an increase of nearly 100 over the attendance at the last affair, but it is believed that every one of the 250 members of the chamber will be present if it is possible for them to be, and a considerable sprinkling of non-members, to whom the luncheon committee extends a special invitation. The price of the luncheon will be the same as that charged for the last one, 35 cents, and there will be no change in the hour, 12:30 to 1:30.

Because of the prospective large attendance, the committee will appreciate the cooperation, especially of members of the chamber, in telephoning their reservations to the secretary or to O. Bruce Porter, chairman of the committee, before noon on Wednesday. This will insure adequate and speedy service, and prevent a last hour rush which may upset the calculations of the committee and the caterer. An effort will be made to see personally every one who might attend the affair, but if you are not seen the committee especially requests that you assist in the arrangements by making known your requirements in the matter of reservations.

MRS. A. H. GUELICH

Mrs. A. H. Guelich, who has been critically ill since early last winter died at her home on Turnpike avenue on her birthday Saturday July 24, at 11 o'clock aged 67 years. Mrs. Guelich has been under the doctors care since early last January with a complicated disease of the throat.

Mrs. Guelich is survived by her husband A. H. Guelich, G. P. Wood, a brother, of Mont Rose, Colorado, and her sister Mrs. Victor Hannon, of Sullivan county and by her two sons Lloyd H. of Butler and Earl and one daughter, Miss Marion, both at home. The funeral will be held from the Guelich residence on Turnpike avenue Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. Interment will take place in Hill Crest cemetery.

PAY VISIT TO FOREST RESORTS ON BICYCLES

A party of young men took a bicycle trip yesterday and visited the Crystal Springs hunting camp, the state forest nursery and the state house. They left in the morning and had their dinner on the road. The party was composed of William Aggar, Raymond Boyce, Russell Bratton, Willard Chase, David Cooper, Luther Hubler and Powell Hunch-

(BY UNITED PRESS)
Chicago, July 26.—The two questions today of how many questions their lives and where to lay the blame for the Eastland disaster, and the single issue of how many bodies.

Officers of the Indiana Transportation company which chartered the Eastland, reiterated their claim that the boat's capacity of 1000 exceeded the crew of 72, was exceeded. With these figures the recovery of 815 bodies was 1284 not accounted for. The boat saved 1,000, perhaps more, leaves 264 missing, making a total of dead and missing, 1,000, of which are conservative figures. Officials still insist the death toll reach 1800.

Victor A. Olander, secretary of seamen's union, who has been trying for years to have the government clean up the the inspection vice in the great lakes, making direct charge that boats have sunk by the score with a loss of lives because the federal inspection service was "rotten." "The U. S. States inspection service is responsible for this disaster," said.

State Attorney Hayne declared he had much evidence to show the Eastland was anything but a worthy boat. After questioning several witnesses today, Federal Attorney Clynne and Judge Hayne decided that it would be better to open their grand jury investigation on Thursday. This will give all servers ample time to hear all of the 60 men whose names have been drawn as a panel.

INVESTIGATION BEGINS

(By United Press)
Chicago, July 26.—Chicago took first step toward fixing the responsibility for the Eastland disaster after noon today. At that time attorney Hayne called both the grand jury Charles H. Weston of Detroit, supervising inspector of the 8th district federal inspecting vice, who issued the license that got the Eastland owners permission to carry so many passengers.

CHICAGO OPENS FUNDS

(By United Press)
Chicago, July 26.—This city opened its heart and its purse today for relief fund for the survivors of the Eastland. Three hundred dollars has been given the Chicago branch of the Red Cross which act as distributing agents. Health commissioner John Robert in charge of the relief work. He said there are a number of other committees.

The needed funds were, mainly large contributions from business, department store owners and employers. The newspapers have taken up work and are making appeals for funds.

President Harry Thompson of Western Electric company who is here from New York immediately announced that his company was donating \$100,000 at the disposal of the committee.

BOYS KILL RATTLESN

Rowland and Frederick while on their way to Crystal Springs hunting camp yesterday ran over a big rattlesnake on this side of the bridge. The snake had its head under a bridge drinking. The boys killed it with little difficulty. It had a yellow and a button and was about 4 feet long and a half feet high.

TODAY'S ODDEST STORY.

(By United Press)
St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—When the city council was considering a woman asking that certain be placed under the ban. The woman she assigned was that certain her neighborhood were so noisy that they ate up the worms who could not in turn eat up all the leaves of the tomatoes. The council declined to listen to her.

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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MONDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1915

A FEW FIGURES

The last month has brought forward increasingly definite information as to the cost of the war—in men, in munitions and in the increased cost of foodstuffs. A few of the most startling figures may be listed as follows:

Premier Smith announced in June that Great Britain's expenditure during the next three months would be not less than \$15,000,000 daily.

The total cost of the war per day—to all combatants—is about \$50,000,000. An amount equal in value to the agricultural lands of America, or to the assets of the Russian empire, has been expended so far upon the conflict.

The British national debt has more than doubled in one year. Its increase of \$4,000,000,000 represents an advance of 113 per cent. over last year.

The increase in the price of foodstuffs in England is about 43 per cent. Meat has advanced 40 per cent. and 25 per cent.

According to a writer in the Westminster Gazette the increase in food prices in Germany is as follows:

Bread and meat show an increase ranging from 10 per cent. down to 10 per cent. Potatoes show an increase of 180 per cent.; peas, 200 per cent.; lentils, 174 per cent.; beans, 152 per cent. One must, of course, allow for exaggeration; but from various authoritative statements it seems clear that food in Berlin is 55 per cent. more than it was in the spring of 1914.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEW

The difficulty of the position in which the newspapers printed in German in this country now find themselves, need no to be underestimated. Their dismay at the increasing tension between Germany and the United States is quite natural and their sympathy with Germany is not altogether unpardonable. But the duty laid upon them not to say anything to increase the tension is all the more obvious. Some of the comments from this source upon the note reveal an appreciation of the fact. The New York Staats-Zeitung, for example, soothes itself with the assumption that the warning to Germany was meant equally for England. But its namesake of Chicago is far less temperate. It declares that Germany will never submit to our demands, and says that the note is "unworthy of the republic." The prophecy may or may not be true; it was not a happy time to make it. The opinion is unquestionably wrong, and it reveals a temper that should not be exhibited by German-Americans at any time. No citizen of the United States, whatever his birth, is exempt from the duty of loyalty at a crisis like this.—Public Ledger.

AN UNBLUSHING FALSEHOOD

The American Independence union, a "neutral" organization of which Mr. Bartholdt seems to be the active head, declares that British agents are buying editorial space in American newspapers for the dissemination of pro-British opinions. The charge is not new; it might be pardoned or at least ignored if it came from ignorant or irresponsible persons. But when an ex-member of congress, a man of education who has had a long familiarity with public affairs, makes it there is absolutely no excuse for him. He knows it is false. He knows that the American newspapers, whatever their faults, are not venal. He knows also that their condemnation of German methods and their approval of the cause of the Allies represent the opinion of at least nine out of ten of their readers. What object does he expect to gain by so malicious an accusation? How can he justify his conduct with his duty as a citizen of a nation whose honors he has accepted and whose confidence he has enjoyed? How shall we explain the strange moral twist which is using a profession of neutrality as a cloak for a treasonable propaganda?—Public Ledger.

"Road" versus "Shop"

Nassau Tires—wrapped tread, single cure—are built for the road. They're NOT built merely for "feel"—in the shop, when new. Moulded tires may feel fine and "rubbery" in the shop—but beware lest they soften on the road.

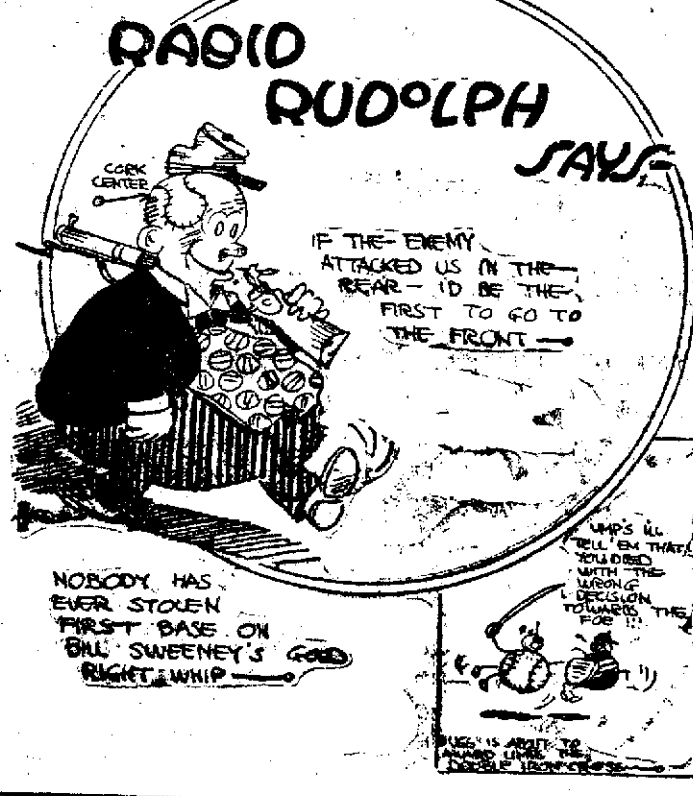
Nassau Tires

All-Mighty Tough

are brought to the right density by friction on the road. Their fabric is so tough, their pure rubber so cured that they're "the choice of the speed kings."

CLEARFIELD HARDWARE CO.
Clearfield, Pa.

Thermol Rubber Co., Mahers, Trenton, N. J.



Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

For weeks German regiments have been working their way from Cracow and Piotrkow, north and northwest, toward Warsaw through the government of Radom. Tomaszow, Konskie, Przedborz, Staszow, Sandomierz, Ostrowiec, Ilza and the River Pilica have followed one another in the prominence of war reports, as the invaders have converged upon the central government of Warsaw, the kernel of Russian Poland. The nature of the country through which the German advance from the southwest has been pressed is described in a primer of war geography just issued by the National Geographic Society.

"Radom is a triangular province with its base toward Galicia and its apex pointed directly at Warsaw. The government contains 4,700 square miles, much of which is as rich as any land in Europe. More than 50 per cent of the total area of this government was under cultivation in 1906.

"The government is bounded on the west and north by the River Pilica, and upon the north, east and south by the River Vistula. In common with all Russian Poland, it has suffered a dampening of its industrial and commercial development due to a lack of facilities for communication. The Vistula River forms one of its main avenues of trade, while one railway crosses through the government from Ivangorod to Kielce, and a branch line projects south into the central part from Tomaszow. Radom is bounded by the governments of Piotrkow on the west, Warsaw and Siedlice on the north, Lublin on the east, and Austrian Galicia and the Polish government of Kielce on the south.

"The military difficulty of the country increases toward the south and toward the west; for irregular hills build its southern area and marshes and swamps border the sides of the unhealthy Pilica. The southern lands of the government are taken up with the heavily forested Sandomierz Heights, a broad series of ranges of deeply cleft hills, their ridges varying from 800 to 1,000 feet in height, and here and there pierced by valleys scoured and worn in great cuts, that are bottomed by the richest of agricultural land and drained by tributaries of the Vistula.

"Toward the central region, the country becomes a long, rolling swell, broken over and again by stray hill formations, and in places densely forested. The cleared land here is also extremely fertile. It is principally under wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax and potatoes. A vast amount of fuel alcohol is distilled from the potatoes raised in the government. Here, too, are great cattle, swine and goose farms. Large quantities of grain and meats have always been prominent exports from Radom.

"The northern districts of Radom government again take on a character disadvantageous to military operations. The land slopes away, flat, low, monotonous, to fever-breathing swamps, marshes and long stretches of morass. The Pilica basin is a succession of marsh lands, and is known as one of the most unhealthy parts of Poland. The climate throughout the whole government is cold and moist, with a mean July temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit. The northern districts and the narrow valleys among the southern hills occasionally suffer from severe floods.

"Nearly a million people are supported in the government, and its industry has been developing rapidly through recent years. Radom is rich in certain minerals, in iron ore and clay. Coal and zinc also occur. In peace times, iron and steel to an amount of some 700,000 tons is produced."

BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK

(By United Press)

London, July 16.—(By Mail).—If printer's ink induces men to join the army, why not utilize it to make them stop drinking?

Following the example of the war office in conducting its recruiting campaign by means of advertising, temperance advocates purpose to correct the effect of the drink evil on the output of munitions by similar means.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who devised the scheme, is now raising funds for the placarding of the districts most concerned with posters reading thus:

"Drink to you means death to our soldiers."

"They gave up their lives for you. Won't you give up your drink for them?"

"The sober workman fights for Britain. The drunken workman fights for Germany."

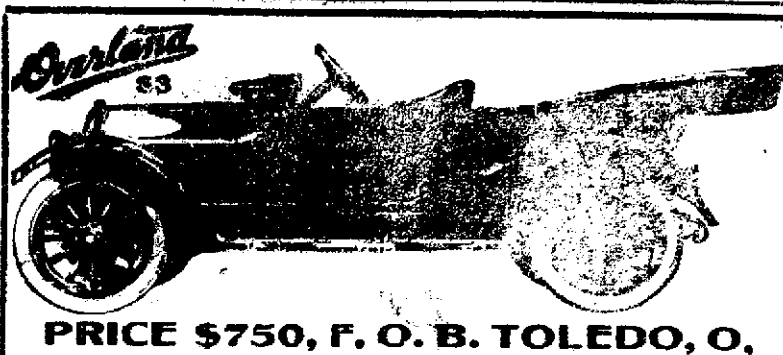
"You will be healthier without drink—you will be happier without it—you will be richer without it. Sign off for the war."

Said Sir Arthur, explaining his plan today: "I want to make it impossible for a man to enter a saloon without his eye meeting a reminder of his duty to his country and his mates in France."

WAR ODDITIES.

London—An over patriotic London working girl created amusement in a big central railway station by kissing an entire squad of soldiers leaving for the front.

London—Parliamentary circles learn that a movement is on foot to ask the government for establishment of an "air department with Winston Churchill as "Minister of Aviation."



Size	Plain	Rugged	Gray	Red
30x3	\$9.35	\$10.75	\$2.35	\$2.60
30x3 1/2	12.15	13.95	2.70	3.00
32x3 1/2	13.95	16.05	2.80	3.10
32x4	19.90	22.90	2.90	3.35
34x4 1/2	27.05	31.10	5.00	5.55
35x4 1/2	28.25	32.50	5.10	5.65
36x4	21.65	24.90	4.20	4.60
36x4 1/2	28.70	33.00	5.20	5.80

LEE GARAGE CO.
Distributors - Clearfield, Pa.
Garage, Locust Street

EUROPE MODIFIES SPECIFICATIONS FOR LIVE STOCK

Necessity Drives Nations to Accept Almost Anything On Four Legs For Slaughter

Italy's Entry Into War Increased Demand for Horses and Mules in the United States.—Big Profits Gained by Those Who Can Secure Prompt Shipments.

There was a period during the first month or two of the great conflict that the cavalry officers of the allies detailed to the United States to secure animals for use on the fighting front, made a brave effort to maintain their old standards. A horse had to weigh at least 1300 pounds, be so many hands high, be free of blemish, both internal and external, have a showy foot action and show evidences of high spirit. But now all that sort of thing is of the past. Anything that can weigh up to 1,000 pounds and walk on four ostensibly sound legs can get "past" in flying colors.

And for this class of animal the allied government are paying an average price of \$175 per head.

Never in the history of American horse raising had there been such a demand for animals as exists today. Breeders and buyers alike are reaping fortunes. One firm located in Missouri is shipping an average of 4000 horses per month to the Canadian border and is employing 50 buyers to scour the central and mountain western states to secure animals. High as is the price today breeders are holding back in confidence buyers themselves will tell you that by winter time they expect to see the average price rise to \$300.

The demand is "becoming" more pressing every week. Italy, within the last few days has contracted with an Oklahoma firm for 25,000, while Great Britain and France have lifted the lid on any previous limitations of their contracts. They will take all that are offered.

The average life of a horse at the front is said to be just ten days. Some of the best bred horses of the west have already been sold and before snow flies many more are going.

"I bought a pacer today," said a young horse buyer who makes Missouri and Kansas his territory, "for \$500 for the English Army. That horse had a record of 2:07 on the Grand circuit and his pedigree went back as far as you could see. If the war keeps up another year it will take American horsemen a decade to build up the American horse to the standard it kept before this war broke out."

"We buyers, get five dollars a head for every horse we buy. There are 47 men buying horses for my firm. In all there are about 250 buyers now tripping about the west looking for stuff to feed the machine guns in Flanders. I average about eighty horses a week although I bought 200 one week not long ago. That's making a fairly good salary for me. Before the war broke out, I thought that \$25 a week as manager for a Missouri livery stable was great business. All of the old gang that used to follow the strings about the tracks in the summer and hang out around the yards in Chicago and St. Louis and Kansas City in the winter are in the horse buying game today and living on easy street. Why, say, I met an old pal of mine in Des Moines who took me up to the Commercial Savings bank and showed me a balance of \$50,000 in his favor. He hadn't been making a real good living for the last ten years and now he's fixed for life on what he's cleared on the market in the last ten months."

"July 1st my firm made one of the biggest single shipments of horses ever put on cars. We got hold of 1000 head on the Mexican border at \$60 a head and sold them to Great Britain for about 075 each. The British government has two horse resting stations in the United States. One of these is in Boone, Iowa, and the other is at Englewood, Ill., near Chicago. We ship most of our animals to Vancouver, B. C., where the English take them over. I understand they are shipped via the Suez canal."

"The American army is getting into the game now and I have an order for both horses and mules for the U. S. A. However, the American officers maintain the old standards and we take care that our best stock goes to Uncle Sam."

C. E. INSTITUTE OPENS.

(By United Press)
Mount Lake Park, Md., July 24.—The Christian Endeavor vocational institute, a week's session here today. Classes include one for the study of the Bible.

GILBERT'S PILLS

GILBERT'S PILLS
For Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Nervousness, etc.
Take one or two pills after each meal and at bedtime. Buy of your druggist or send for a box of 100 pills to GILBERT'S PILLS CO., 112 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

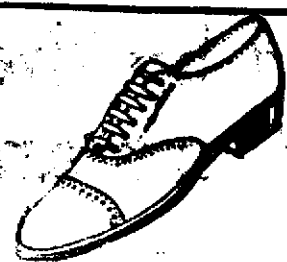
ROSS & WOODS

ROSS & WOODS

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals

Men's \$4.00 Oxfords in black and tan, the various lasts English, Nob and high toe at,
Rubber sole \$4.00 value at
Men's \$3.00 Oxfords at
All good styles.



Several hundred pairs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals at great savings.

All kinds of Nubuck, Canvas, Patent, Gum Metal, etc. one strap, two straps, Baby Jane, and all the various makes and styles.

\$3.00 Nubucks at
\$2.00 Canvas at
\$3.00 Oxfords at
\$2.00 Oxfords at
Misses' \$1.75 at
Misses' \$2.00 at
Misses' \$1.50 at
Misses' \$1.60 at

Buy Now and Save 10 to 35 per cent.

ROSS & WOODS

No Wonder Your Head Aches



after counting out the money for your monthly bills and then finding your cash don't balance. And it's all unnecessary work too. If you had an account at this bank you could simply make out checks for your bills and balance your account at your leisure. The checks would be receipts too, so you wouldn't have to bother about them either.

CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

"CLEARFIELD'S PIONEER SAVINGS BANK"

The Clearfield National Bank

Inculcated When Young

The Savings Habit is best inculcated in Youth and is one of the indispensable habits, if the Boy is to succeed as a man. "Teach by doing," is one of the elementary principles of Pedagogy; so Teach the Boys and Girls in your care by Starting Them a Savings Account.

The Clearfield National Bank,

"The Bank of Service"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SIXTEEN-DAY EXCURSIONS

August 5, 19, September 2, 1915

\$ 8.00 or Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, Angelsea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

\$10.00 to Asbury Park, Long Branch, West End, Hollywood, Elberon, Deal Beach, Allentown, North Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Edmar, Como, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Brielle, Point Pleasant, Manasquan, and Bay Head, N. J.

Tickets at the lower fare good only in Coaches. Tickets at the higher fare good in Parlor or Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

Special Daylight Train of Parlor Cars and Coaches Through to Atlantic City

Tickets good for passage on Special Train of no trains leaving Pittsburgh at 4:50 P. M., 8:30 P. M., Coaches only, and 5:50 P. M., Sleeping Cars only, and their connections. Stop-Over at Philadelphia and Harrisburg Returning.

For leaving time of Special and regular trains, stop-over privileges and full information, consult nearest Ticket Agent, or E. Yungman, Division Passenger Agent, Room 212 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Read "The Broken Coin" In Tuesday's Progress
See The Pictures at Opera House Wednesday

WOMAN "CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY" IS A PRACTICAL ONE

Believe in Sharing Management of Business With Everyone Connected With It

Believe in Full Out of "Absentee Ownership" and Pays Respects to Men Who Think Women are Too Idealistic for Business—Manager Husband and Family, Too.

(By United Press)
New York, July 26.—A woman who doesn't believe in roof gardens and hot rooms, free medicines, free umbrellas for rainy days and all that sort of thing for employees, is the head of a manufacturing concern in this city that is making an immense amount of money. Very evidently she does not care for charity, as spelled with a capital "C," and yet she has the respect and liking of the concern's 2,500 employees to a most remarkable degree. She is not giving them charity or philanthropy or uplift—she is giving them the whole plant, or, at least, she is enabling them to earn the title to it.

The woman is Mrs. James P. Warbasse, of Brooklyn, head of the Denison Manufacturing Company. Also she is wife, mother and mistress of a happy home. To her husband and her children she gives a great part of the credit for the system being worked out by the manufacturing company. They believe with her, she says, that acquiring enormous wealth and then giving some of it back to the world in the form of uplift is as wrong as wrong can be.

Her idea is that the way to wipe out the world's suffering and want, the way to remove "industrial unemployment," is to have all large enterprises administered at the point of production. This will be literally true of the Denison company, she says, when the employees have taken up \$100,000 worth of stock.

"I should class myself as a parasite if it were not for my family," Mrs. Warbasse told Zoe Beckley, of the Evening Mail, when the latter hunted her up at her Brooklyn residence.

"My children are what justify my existence. They are my only creative production. If I simply lived here in Brooklyn, idle and childless, visiting the Denison factories at South Framingham twice a year, I should have no right on earth to any profits from these factories."

Under the plan being worked out at the Denison Company, only employees who have salaries of \$1200 a year and over have the voting power as to the administration of the business, although all employees have a chance to own stock—"to share in the industrial partnership," as Mrs. Warbasse puts it.

"Thus," says she, hoisting an infant baby Warbasse into her lap, "is not nearly radical enough for me. My conception of industrial partnership is to allow every worker a voice as to salaries, hours, conditions, environment, production and general running of the business."

"Nothing short of that fulfills my ideal. I am hoping to have this change made by Harry Denison and the others who are there on the ground, as soon as possible."

This phrase "on the ground" represents to Mr. Warbasse the crux of the industrial problem.

"Absentee ownership," says she, "is the curse of civilization. The coal mines of far away states are administered from Wall Street. This is preposterous. The management must be by the workers themselves. At the point of production I can not make that emphatic enough."

There is no other way of solving the problems of the business. No one but the workers themselves should say what is best for them. Thus they will learn to think. Thus their entire interest and enthusiasm for work will be utilized for themselves as well as for the business. They should suggest their own rewards and punish themselves, just as I often ask my children how to treat disobedience or reward merit.

"We are working on a plan which should not be in the hands of a few high salaried men. The enormous incomes of capitalists are all wrong in principle anyhow. They can not justify their wealth by gifts of colleges and cash for palliative measures. There should be no necessity for palliative measures."

"If capitalists limited their incomes to amounts which would provide them good housing, good education and food and good education for their children, leaving the rest of the profit to the disposition of those who procure it, the world of the world would be won out of its present state of chaos with the administration of your property."

At the time of the Denver riot, she said, because he was not on the ground and had nothing to do with the cause of the riot. Again, she said that the man who tries to escape blame in the riot must be had no

direct administrative influence over properties should also escape the benefits."

The employee-ownership plan of the Denison Manufacturing Company has not escaped criticism. A Philadelphia newspaper recently called it the dream of a few idealistic young people. Successful business enterprises it was pointed out, were not run by workmen, but by superior minds, captains of industry, men of broad vision and marked ability.

To this Mrs. Warbasse replies simply, "The majority of those who head large businesses have worked themselves from the bottom upwards. These make the best 'captains.'"

EASTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONS MEET IN BOSTON TODAY

(By United Press)
Boston, July 26.—The Eastern doubles and the 25th annual Longwood tournament for singles, under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and the Longwood Cricket Club, commence today at Longwood.

R. N. Williams 2nd, champion of the United States, will take part in the tournament and Maurice E. McLoughlin, ex-champion and whose defeat of Brock and Wilding in the international matches last fall is still fresh in mind, will defend the Longwood Challenge Cup, which he holds. Many others of the foremost players are expected to play.

These tournaments are open to members of clubs belonging directly or indirectly to the United States L. T. A.

CONSIDERING INDIAN BLOOD.

(By United Press)
St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—Testimony of famous anthropologists from leading universities throughout the country, concerning the blood of a Chippewa Indian, was in prospect here today. Under the Chapp act, mixed blooded Indians are allowed to sell their lands, while full bloods must hold their land.

The government seeks to reclaim 1,200 acres of land allegedly fraudulently sold by full bloods. Witnesses have testified that French traders mingled with the Indians for 200 years, leaving few full blooded Indians. Dr. E. A. Jenks of the university, in a deposition, stated that he was not sure whether or not Margaret Roy, defendant, had white blood in her veins, but her father, mother and brother had characteristics of being partially white.

SOUTHERN ATHLETES READY.

(By United Press)
New Orleans, July 26.—The following athletes are preparing to leave for the exposition to represent the Southern A. A. U.

Donald Scott, Mississippi, A. & M. College, quarter and half mile; Donald Jenkins, Emory high school, sprinter; D. E. Griffith, New Orleans Y. M. C. A., high jump; Herbert Johnston, Y. M. C. A., low hurdles and broad jump; William Lewis, Louisiana State University, jumper and all-around track; Charles Parreday, New Orleans, Southern long distance swimmer, champion, and Harry Fitzpatrick, president of the S. A. A. A. U., and long distance walker. These men are the winners of the annual events of the association and of the Southern Intercollegiate A. A.

COUNTRY LIFE SCHOOL OPENS.

(By United Press)
College Park, Md., July 26.—The Country Life School and the conference of ministers of the District of Columbia and Maryland, opened today at Maryland Agricultural College to continue until August 6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Town Council of Houtzdale borough at their office in Houtzdale, until 7 o'clock p. m.,

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915 for a construction of a TWENTY FOOT SPAN REINFORCED CONCRETE HIGHWAY BRIDGE

over Beaver Run, on Good Street, Houtzdale Borough.

Proposals will be required to conform to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Town Council in Houtzdale, or at the office of the Engineer in Clearfield.

Bidders must deposit with the Secretary of the Town Council a certified check to the amount of Fifty Dollars (\$50) and payable to the Town Council prior to the time when bids will be closed as a guarantee of good faith. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them after the bids have been opened.

Proposals will be publicly opened at the office of the Town Council at 8 o'clock p. m. Thursday July 29 1915. The successful bidder will be required to execute satisfactory bonds in a sum equal to the bid for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Town Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Town Council
WM. HURLEY,
President of Council

CHAS. DICKEY,
Secretary of Council.

C. I. SAUPP,
Chief Burgess

Dated July 26, 1915

INSPECTORS AND SMUGGLERS FIGHT ON "HELL'S HUNDRED"

(By United Press)
Los Angeles, Cal., July 26.—"Hell's Hundred" is what old timers call the 100 miles of Mexican border between Tia Juana and Mexicali, the "two toughest towns" on the American continent.

And on that 100 mile stretch—America's last frontier—a handful of United States inspectors is today fighting a guerrilla warfare with scores of white, black and tan smugglers whose sole object in life is to beat Uncle Sam's custom laws. They have been fighting the war for months. The end is not in sight.

Far away from telegraphs and telephones there are almost daily skirmishes. They never break into the newspapers. Gangs of frightened Chinese are rounded up some times while the agents attempt to sneak them over the border with bullets dropping above them. Desperadoes with automobile cargoes of opium match their motors against the pines of the inspectors and again the bullets drone. Battles have been fought in the desert mountains and in

the alkaline beds of dried up ocean. Occasionally someone is killed, or a batch of prisoners captured. But the censorship of lonely wastes devoid of telegraph or telephone proves a stronger bar to news than the censorship of Europe.

The war is directed from Los Angeles. "Jack" Elliott, collector of the port of Los Angeles, is commander-in-chief. He sits in his office and gets reports. He issues secret orders. Sometimes bronzed youths with bandaged hands or heads confer with him seriously. Once every few weeks he sheds his business suit, dons khaki and a sombrero and disappears, to return a while later, unburned, saddled and determined.

"The boys are doing well," he says. It means volumes. It means that here and there along the empty stretch at Hell's Hundred young Americans are slowly trotting their horses, or making their blanket beds with the sky for a roof and the moon for a lamp shivering by night and sweating by day, always alert for the purr of a distant motor, the flash of light on the horizon that means a smuggler's truck—and a fight.

Most of the smugglers have their

headquarters in Tia Juana, 14 miles from San Diego, or Mexicali, 100 miles east. Both towns are in the California line. They are utterly beyond all law. Their denizens always face toward California, for to cross the line with contraband means profit.

And between these two outposts of Gehenna and civilized Southern California with its prosaic jitney busses and its little green bungalows there is nothing but this thin, line of bronzed young horsemen who watch and fight, take bullets and give them, 24 hours a day, unknown and appreciated.

BELIEVE IN BLACK CATS?

(By United Press)
St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—That black cat superstition has been thoroughly confirmed, James Jensen was bowing down the residence district on a motorcycle, when the black cat crossed just in front of him. One moment later he crashed into the rear of F. J. Fisher's automobile. Police and physicians are caring for Jensen, and he is going to look for the cat.

Ad. critic in Inc. Progress.

"PRIDE," —that is not Vainglorious

PRIDE in perfecting the Product.
Pride in Achievement won, step by step, through frank and fair means only.

Pride in the maintenance of a high standard of Quality—in a reputation for Reliability—DEPENDABILITY—and "the Square Deal" at all times.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. has been making history in the Rubber Industry, for more than 45 years.

It has always been the Leader! It has almost never had a "Boom," or the reaction that follows Boom.

It has been Conservative in all its moves—never Experimenting at its Customers' Expense, yet never lagging behind first place in the Procession.

It has been the Pioneer in nearly all great improvements made in the Working of Rubber.

And, it has grown steadily, surely, as well as stupendously, until the largest Rubber Factory in the World today, is that of The B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, O.

The Operations of this Factory require, and utilize, more than 75 Acres of Floor Space, and The B. F. Goodrich Co. frequently employs more than 15,000 people.

NO other Rubber Factory in the World buys so much Crude Rubber, manufacturing as it does more than 50,000,000 lbs. of Rubber Goods yearly.

It pays one-sixth of all the Taxes in the City of Akron, which City has 35 other Rubber Concerns, and more than 100,000 Population.

Some of its "White Anchor" Fire Hose, made way back in 1884 (30 years ago), is still doing good service, because of the Precision Principle and Quality Ambition that lie behind all Goodrich Co. products.

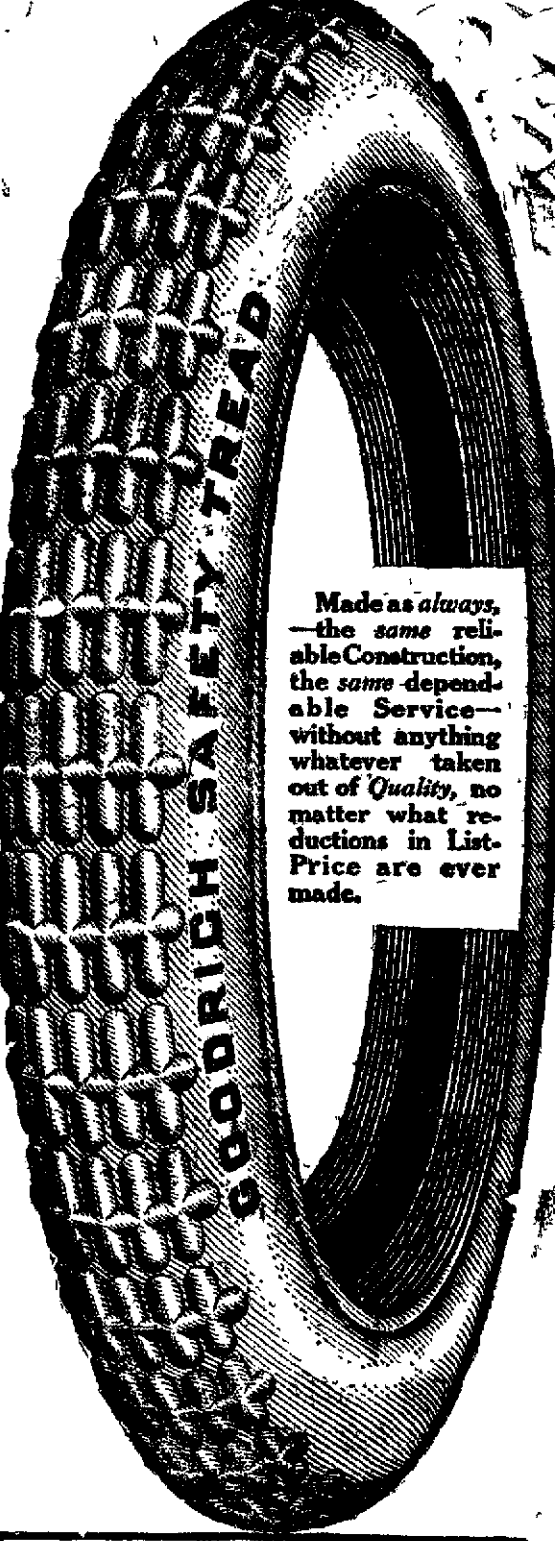
Every day in the year, on average, the operations of The B. F. Goodrich Co. result in its receiving more than 30,000 pieces of Mail, and more than 350 Telegrams.

It manufactures 284 Classes of Rubber Goods.

Some of these Classes subdivide into large businesses. Thus it makes 100 kinds of Rubber Hose, 11 kinds of Rubber Tubing, 8 kinds of Insulated and other wire, etc.

Every day, on average, The B. F. Goodrich Company Factory manufactures:

- 60 Miles of Insulated Wire.
- 14 Miles of Rubber Hose.
- 5 Miles of Rubber Belting.



Made as always, —the same reliable Construction, the same dependable Service—without anything whatever taken out of Quality, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

Only 5% Plus for this Best Non-Skid Tire

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four widely-sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES			
		"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	\$9.45	\$10.55	\$10.95	\$16.35	\$18.10
30x3 1/2	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3 1/2	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4 1/2	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	38.80	41.50	49.85	52.05

—12,000 Battery Jars for Electric Cars, etc.

—Conveyor Belts that measure as much as five feet wide and weigh more than 3674 pounds each.

—A Hard Rubber Dept. that alone employs more than 500 men. All this in addition to its other Departments and the 21 kinds of Rubber Tires it makes exclusive of the "Goodrich Safety" Tread Auto Tire.

THIS Volume of Rubber Buying, Manufacturing and Selling, with the corresponding reduction of Overhead Expense when divided over so many classes, is what gives to the Goodrich Factory the lowest Cost for Tire Manufacturing of the highest Grade.

The Responsibility to so many lines of Dealers and Consumers, in so many lines of Trade, is what makes it so zealous in guarding the Quality and Value of each Product that bears the Goodrich name—so slow to launch new things until thoroughly tested—so keen to make Success sure and continuous, rather than dramatic and transient.

And of all these Goodrich Products, that which best expresses the measure of our capacity, our Experience and Good-faith is the Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire.

It does this through giving the greatest Mileage and Resiliency in the field, at the furthest Cost, per Mile, to Users.

WHEN you Test these Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires, and compare with others of considerably higher price, you will then understand our Pride in Goodrich Standards, and Ideals.

A pride which results in Goodrich Tires being made better each year than they have ever been, and improved with each month's output.

The Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire today gives more Mileage than our own (or any other) plain-Tread Tire, with only about 5% more Cost to us and about 5% more price to you than that of our Plain Tread.

This, in line with Goodrich Co. Policy—which is to base its charges only on its low Manufacturing Cost, no matter how much more price would be obtained for the greater mileage it develops from same materials.

Pride which results in this, concerns YOUR Pocketbook.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio

GOODRICH FAIR-LISTED TIRES

Travelers' Cheques

When traveling it is not only inconvenient, but unsafe to carry a large amount of cash with you.

If you use Travelers' Cheques you can get money anywhere in such amounts as you require, and you need carry only enough cash for immediate needs.

When you go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition carry Travelers' Cheques instead of money.

Ask us for further information.

The County National Bank of Clearfield, Pa.

Missip for Tonight's Tea Table

CURWENSVILLE

Monday July, 26, 1915

Miss Marion Salter, the charming daughter of Rev. and Mrs. B. Salter, former pastor of the West M. E. church now of Patton, who has been visiting at the Woods home for ten days, returned to her home Saturday. She was accompanied home by Mrs. Woods and Miss...

Mr. Snyder and wife, of Philipsburg, Clearfield visitors yesterday.

Harriet Demi and wife motored from Philipsburg and spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Demi on Turnpike avenue.

Miss Myrtle Stiver, of Curwensville, a Clearfield visitor over Sunday.

W. G. Hulland, of DuBois, was a Clearfield visitor over Sunday.

J. W. Gumes, of Leontes, Millsboro Sunday in Clearfield.

Wm. Edlund, of Winburne, was visiting friends in Clearfield over Sunday.

Miss Singleton Bell arrived home Sunday morning from Somerset where she has been holding camp for the past week.

Miss Shawalter, of Brookville, a Clearfield visitor over Sunday.

Miss Marshall, of Altoona, spent Sunday in Clearfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alexander and Jack, accompanied by Miss and Mrs. Stiff spent yesterday at Wat-

Miss Mary Shade, daughter of the late William Shade, formerly of Clearfield, who is now living in Portland, arrived in Clearfield Saturday night and will spend some time with relatives and friends. This is the first time Miss Shade has been here since she last went to Portland six years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Zeidler, and daughters, Emma, Mary and Ella, motored to Clearfield Sunday and were the guests of Mrs. M. Cunio for dinner at the Hotel.

Miss Elsie Roseberry who has been visiting in Michigan returned to her home on Dorcy Street yesterday.

On Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Keith, a bouncing girl. Both mother and babe are getting along nicely.

GERMANS CAPTURE 131,250

(By United Press)

Berlin, July 26.—The Frankfurt dispatch reported today that 131,250 Russian prisoners have been taken by the Austro-Germans in the last ten days fighting for Warsaw.

RICHARD M. REED

(Better known as Dick)

FOR Register and Recorder

We Will Appreciate Your Support

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Furniture, Rugs, Stoves and Household Goods

AT POPULAR PRICES

AT JACOBSON'S 212 REED STREET

NATIONAL DEFENSE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN CAPITAL

Will Follow Immediately After Grand Review, and Will Be Largely Attended

Will be Appeal for Bigger and Better Army and Navy and Will Focus Attention of Country on Inadequate Defenses of Both Casts.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Plans for the conference on national defense, to be held here under auspices of the National Defense league, October 4-7, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, are under full headway. Many thousands of the veterans who attend the G. A. R. encampment will remain in Washington for the sessions of the conference on national defense, which will be presided over by Representative Julius Kahn, of California, chairman, and U. S. Senator Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, vice chairman, of the National Defense league.

While the conference will be held under auspices of the National Defense league it will not be a convention of the league, but a great gathering of representative citizens from every state in the union, who will consider what measure must be taken by congress and the states to increase the navy, army, national guard and coast defenses to put the country in a military and naval position where it will be able to maintain its dignity and security throughout the world.

The national defense conference is unique in that all citizens of the United States, including readers of this newspaper are invited to attend the conference. Any citizen, man or woman, from any section of this country, can attend the conference as an accredited delegate and participate in the deliberations on national defense simply by sending his or her name and address to the National Defense league, Riggs building, Washington, D. C., with notification of his or her intention to take part in the conference. No other appointment or credentials are necessary to participate in the conference.

This will be the first great national gathering of any kind in this country where everybody is invited to attend. A large number of members of congress, governors of states, members of state legislatures, mayors of cities, officers of commercial organizations, editors of American newspapers, veterans and members of patriotic organizations, and hundreds of prominent citizens from every part of the country already have signified their intention of attending the conference.

The program, now being arranged, will last four days, and will include some of the greatest speakers and men of national fame in the country. Many prominent men have accepted invitations to speak at the conference. The speakers' program is to be announced later. It will include cabinet officers, governors, senators, representatives and many prominent citizens.

From the immense amount of mail concerning the conference now being sent to the National Defense league here it is believed the conference will be the greatest convention of any kind ever held in the United States. There is a nation-wide interest in the National Defense problem. A statement issued today by the National Defense league said:

"After more than two years of persistent propaganda and a large amount of work by the National Defense league which was the first and pioneer defense organization, we rejoice that the people have at last wakened up to the necessity for adequate preparation.

"The Washington conference will focus the attention of the country on what all patriotic Americans now desire congress to do, to put the country on a defense basis, strong enough to protect our Republic, our citizens, our ocean commerce, our world-wide interests, and the honor of our flag. We are not in such a position now.

"We must have a larger navy, a larger army, a larger national guard, more coast fortifications, more naval ships, more field guns, more submarines, more rifles, and more ammunition of every kind."

OLANTA

Miss V. Pallingren, of Ansonville, called on Mrs. Fred Bechman Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Wm. Cathcart was shopping in Clearfield yesterday.

Oscar Nelson spent yesterday in Gazzam.

Mrs. Wallace Chase and children, of Clearfield were the guests of Mrs. W. B. Dunlap, Friday.

Misses Sara Lee, Delta Young and Vera Johnson, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Long, of Maple Lawn, left for their home in Madera Friday evening.

A pleasant party was given Wednesday evening by Mrs. Priscilla Rowles, Olanta, in honor of her three nieces Miss Elva and Zella Custer and Miss Rachel Mothersbaugh. Forty five young people attended the party and the evening was spent in playing

One Year of The Great War, as Told By Correspondents on the Ground in Germany, France and England Today

(Continued from Page 1, col. 3.)

the German system of a mixture of the two. The result is declared by Germans to be such as to increase the faith of the Teutonic empire in its own governmental methods. There probably will be a more equitable division of electoral districts in Germany as the result of the war, and political parties may have their representation in the Reichstag seriously altered, but Germany is not going to duplicate the British brand of democracy.

The German people believe they owe their existence as a nation to the unprecedented capacity for organization and discipline they have developed during the past year. The feeling has developed that British democracy is incapable of reaching to the heights attained by Germany, and if the Germans had been governed according to the British system they would now be crushed and at the mercy of their foes. The world said during the early days of the war that Germany would emerge from the conflict demoralized. The Germans are now laughing at that prediction. They declare the prophecy must be read backward, and democracy will have the Germanize itself if it is to keep pace with Germany's progress in the future.

Another early prophecy of Germany's enemies which is now being recalled with mirth was the one professing to see the certainty of a German revolution before the war had gone very long. As a matter of fact the Franco-Prussian war did not solidify the people of the empire as much as this conflict has done. All Germany is now a unit and has been increasing in solidarity from the first shot. Prussia has not dominated the nation at all. The south German states have shown no jealousy of the powerful northern nucleus of the empire. The Prussian regiments, in fact, have not been the prize ones of the war. Catholic Bavaria has been the staunchest supporter of the protestant Hohenzollern.

MOWING MACHINE CHOPS OFF FEET OF A LITTLE BOY

Father Unable to Stop Machine When Child, Calling Him To Dinner Runs Before It

Four Year Old Son of Boyd Shirey Victim of Tragedy Friday Afternoon, Dies at Clearfield Hospital Saturday from Shock and Loss of Blood.

A most distressing tragedy occurred Friday at the Shirey homestead farm, two miles from Woodland, when the four year old son of Boyd Shirey was run over by a mowing machine driven by his father. Both the child's feet were cut off just above the ankles, and he died from loss of blood and shock Saturday morning.

The little boy had gone to a field near the homestead to call his father to dinner. Mr. Shirey was mowing hay on a hillside, and was going down hill when the child ran in front of the machine. Before the terror-stricken father could stop the team, the swift flying knives cut the little fellow down.

Gathering the limp form in his arms, Mr. Shirey ran with all speed to the house, where first aid treatment was given while the father called for doctors. Dr. L. F. Stewart, of Clearfield, answered the summons, and speeded to the Shirey home in his automobile. After a hurried examination and the application of such treatment as was possible there, Dr. Stewart brought the suffering child to the Clearfield hospital.

The little fellow grew gradually weaker Friday night and died Saturday morning.

The funeral took place from the Shirey farm this afternoon at two o'clock. The father and family of the unfortunate child are prostrated.

BRITISH SINK FUR MORE VESSELS IN DARDANELES

Sortie by Submarine Accounts for Transport, Two Gunboats and One Steamer

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Athens, July 26.—For a second time since the fighting in the Dardanelles, the British have penetrated the harbor by sinking a Turkish transport, two gun boats and a steamer. British aviators bombarded German munitions and petrol works at Merto, according to tylenite dispatches today. A French birdman destroyed a munitions convoy near the Asia Minor port of Avall.

Giving Mr. Reast the once over in

RED REVOLUTION

REVOLUTION may be the opening breath of freedom or the death throes of the oppressed. The crimes of kings and their parasitical hangers-on must always meet a day of reckoning.

Follow Kitty Gray through her devoted, thrilling quest for THE BROKEN COIN. Even in the bowling of the most canons doubt her courage or curb her energy. She ever, and the revolution itself to assist her in her quest!

The fascination of this wonderful Emerson Rough picture story, is simply irresistible. The spectator is enthralled and carried away, as there after scenes of exciting happenings unfolds itself on the screen.

No more dear price for any picture of its magnitude and interest. You simply must SEE IT FOR YOURSELF.

See THE BROKEN COIN Every Week

The Photo Play Serial Supreme 15 Episodes—One Each Week

Mr. Boost has a punch in either

If You Want to Save Money Buy at The Workman's Store

At this time of the year there is not many bargains to pick up in the grocery line, but we are going to give you all there is in it all through the week of July 26. Commencing Monday we will sell at prices quoted in this advertisement, the following goods, prices good one week.

New Potatoes per peck	15c	Best grade of evaporated peaches	15c
Soup Beans per lb	6c	Gold bar evaporated peaches	15c
Lima Beans per lb	7c	Almond bar evaporated peaches	15c
3 cans best grade tomatoes	25c	Cornmeal per pkg	15c
3 cans of pumpkin	25c	Pure lard per lb	15c
3 cans of peas	21c	Pure Cider Vinegar per gal.	15c
3 cans of corn	21c	Good coffee per lb	15c
3 large cans of milk	21c	7 cans oil sardines	15c
Large can of syrup	10c	6 cakes Octagon soap	15c
Cheese per lb	15c	6 cakes Feis Naphtha soap	15c
Very good grade of evaporated	15c	6 cakes P. & C. naphtha soap	15c
peaches per lb	7c	8lb pail of fish	15c

There is many other articles we can save you money. Someone is going to get a \$35.00 all steel white enameled kitchen cabinet free, come in and see how it is done.

WORKMAN'S STORE

CLASSIFIED

First location 1500-1500...
No charge for...
HELP WANTED
WANTED—Young married couple wants work. Can run auto and some repair work. A. J. H., 410 Main street. H. & C. phone 314-3.

Wanted: Position as housekeeper or will go out by the day. Write Box 5, Woodland, Md.

WANTED—A good capable man wants work as a janitor, or laborer after furnaces in winter. Apply J. Progress office.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. No washing or ironing. Apply to Mrs. Frank Ellis, 601 Locust street. 10.

SALESMAN WANTED—We are first class salesman to place out doors and high grade brooms in Western Pennsylvania. Broome company preferred, although not absolutely necessary. Liberal commissions. Write giving references, age and experience. Winder Bros. Co., Hamburg, Pa. 10.

FOR SALE
For Sale: Smith-Primmer typewriter in good condition. \$25.00 cash. Address P. O. Box 34, 304.

FOR SALE—Kindling wood, cut to stove length for sale at 25 cents per ordinary horse load and 30 cents double load. Whitmer Steel Co. 304.

FOR SALE—Eastman Kodak camera size 3 1/4 x 5 1/2, in excellent condition, with complete developing and printing outfit. Worth \$10.00 new. Will sell at a bargain. Address D. R. Fullerton, Northing Building, 104 street. J 24.

FOR SALE—Ammo 5 deck portable oven. Good as new. All pans, fixtures, trough, etc. Also 5 show cases and 2 dozen candy dishes. Will be sold cheap. Apply 215 Nichols St. 304.

FOR SALE—150,000 feet of hemlock lumber suitable for all building purposes at very reasonable prices. See Dr. C. E. Chase 6-26.

Lost: An umbrella late Friday night between Windsor Hotel and the Chinese laundry. Initials on top of handle. Please return to Progress office. J-26.

Automobile Tires—Our leader can give the same guarantee as the Simpson, Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone. A new one if not satisfactory, instead of an adjustment. Prompt delivery. 30x3 or 30x4 1-5 P. 304, non-skid \$10. A tube free with every pair. Sell all sizes. Pope Agency, Grapeland, Pa.

JOHN PIFER, Drilling Contractor

Coal and Clay Pumping & Spouting

ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Rate five cents per line per insertion. No return for time)

Prothonotary
We are authorized to announce JOHN H. MOORE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for prothonotary, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-11-15

Register and Recorder
We are authorized to announce ED B. CHASE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-10-15.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
We are authorized to announce W. M. TEMPLETON as a candidate for County Commissioner, of Lawrence township, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. P. O.

GUNFIGHTERS ON TRIAL

(By United Press)

Marlin, Texas, July 26.—Five men alleged to have been involved in the Walker-Elder all night gun battle near here recently, in which a baby was fatally injured, faced trial here today.

Three members of the Elder family, owners of a big plantation, are among those to be tried. It is claimed that the gun fight resulted from the Elders' efforts to eject tenants named Walker and Smith from their houses on the plantation. Hints of essential sensational evidence, aside from the details of the actual shooting were circulated today.

Remember Mr. Boost? He's com-

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE